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MISS HARRIS ACQUITTED

Extraordinary Close of a Remarkable Trial.

A Court of Justice Rivaling a Political Caucus.

Browbeating and Bullying the Public Prosecutor.

Sensitiveness of the Judge on Free Speech.

The Jury Make a Show of Deference and Retire.

They Return in Five Minutes and Pronounce a Verdict of Not Guilty.

TUMULTUOUS JOY OF THE MULTITUDE.

Curious Antics of One of the Defendant's Counsel.

He Rushes Upon Her and Wildly Kisses Her.

BEARS HER TENDERLY TO HER CARRIAGE.

The Boys Shout "Hi! Hi!" and the Trial is Over.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19—9:30 P. M.

The feeling of the jury in the HARRIS case may be judged by the remark of one of the jurors this evening, who said that but for making a show of respect for the District-Attorney, the jury would not have retired from their box at all, in delivering their verdict. The trial has consumed two weeks.

The scenes in the court-room, during the trial, especially during the closing hours, were of a most disorderly, not to say disgraceful, character. The counsel for the defence and the District-Attorney indulged in the most insolent language toward each other, which the Judge himself, lacking in the dignity essential to the bench, was comparatively powerless to repress.

The closing scene, after the verdict was rendered, with Miss HARRIS fainting, carried out and tenderly kissed by her counsel, Mr. BRADLEY, and the boys yelling, "Hi! hi!!" "Bully for you," &c., would have been laughable had the occasion been a less serious one. To-day's proceedings, comprised in the stump speeches of Mr. VOORHEES, and the rambling argument of the District-Attorney, and the confusion of the finale, bore much more resemblance to the end of a political convention than to the close of an important trial in the sacred halls of justice.

FULL REPORT OF THE TRIAL.

To-day, the largest crowd which has yet appeared squeezed into the court-house, and notwithstanding the sweltering weather, the argument is being listened to with breathless attention.

Long before the hour, crowds wedged their way to the court-room, and by 10 o'clock the passages to the room were crowded. At 10:25 o'clock the accused entered, accompanied by her counsel and lady friends, and took her seat in front of the green table, amid a buzz of many voices, which the marshal endeavored to restrain. Miss HARRIS came in on the arm of Mr. BRADLEY.

CLOSING ADDRESSES IN BEHALF OF THE PRISONER.

Mr. VOORHEES proceeded to address the jury for the prisoner:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: It is not, as I conceive, necessary to waste your or my time by making any observations with a view to increasing your sense of the solemnity of the issue that is reposed in your hands. That has been daily impressed upon your minds, as, step by step, this case has been submitted to you. Nor need I say that you, as well as myself, will regard this as one of the most remarkable cases that have ever been submitted to a jury for trial. As long as you have lived in the world, and as long as you may live hereafter, you will never again have just such a case as this to try. In many of its aspects it wears more startling features and more peculiarities than any case with which the experience of human conduct has hitherto made us acquainted. There is no man in this court-room, there is no man throughout this whole broad land, whatever his experience in the profession may be, who has ever seen entirely its like before. A few months ago, in open day, in one of the public buildings of this capital, in the presence of numerous observers, a human being was shot down, and sent to his long account. The fact of the homicide may be thus stated. There is no disposition to discuss anything in connection with it; that is the starting point. If, gentlemen of the jury, this act was one of deliberate murder, then the blood of innocence is crying from the ground, asking to be appeased by a verdict at your hands; but if it was not a deliberate, rash murder, then we have a right—reposing in confidence upon your intelligence—to expect a verdict of Not Guilty. Gentlemen of the Jury, what is murder? I do not intend to stop to discuss the legal definition of this crime to insult the intelligence of this court, by going to the books for formalities of expression; but you who have had experience in life—you, especially, who have had experience as jurors—know what is the character of a being who deliberately plans the death of a fellow-being—a being in whose heart the fires of perdition glow with the fervor and heat of malice. Why, Gentleman of the Jury, in the face of such a being, the face of God is blotted out. We have been repeatedly told by the prosecuting attorney that a murder most atrocious has been committed in this city, and that there is now a murderess in this court. Where? Where is there a murderess in this court of the kind that fills the idea in your minds of one of those demons that seem, once in a century, to be unchained, to assassinate, to lie in wait like a tiger in his jungle, to prey upon his fellow-man? Am I, are you to be told that this poor, frail girl, with her tender, gentle, appealing face, meets this idea. Do you tell me, gentlemen, that a person bred in the paths of virtue, a person without a vice, a young, generous, amiable girl, such as the one who sits beside me, whose whole character has been elucidated before you, and who stands here unreproached, shall be rendered, can be capable of springing at one bound from the paths of virtue to the commission of the highest crime known to the law? Did you ever dream of such a thing? Does the virtuous mind bound at once into vice, without any previous culture? Does the virtous mind first develop itself in the mind of a criminal by standing at the very highest round in the ladder of crime? Whose experience will lead him to answer these questions in the affirmative? Who ever saw such things? Go to your own neighborhoods, to your own circle of acquaintances, and I think you will find, as is my case, that there are none, no, not one, whose character for virtue, for amiability, for generosity and for kindness, could stand the test of scrutiny better than this poor girl's has: and yet who among you could be brought to conceive that it was possible for one of your amiable, gentle acquaintances, who was in the exercise of her right mind, who had not had her reason shattered and dethroned from some just cause, some overwhelming grief, could plan and commit such a murder as has been described by the prosecutor. Gentlemen, this question is the first to be answered, and let us, therefore, proceed to consider it. You see at once the unparalleled difficulty you have in arriving at the idea that this girl was rational and correct in her mind. I tell you, gentlemen, that if this idea shall prevail—that the highest grade of crime may spring at once from the soil of virtue—that the most atrocious acts of blood may at once develope themselves in a mind never before vicious—then the culture of childhood, the training of youth, is all in vain. You may tear down your schoolhouses and abandon your churches, for after all you may do in the training of a child in the way it should go, according to the prosecution, such care and culture afford no guaranty, no security against the sudden development in a rational mind of one of those crimes from which the earth and sky, all things animate and inanimate, recoil with the utmost horror, when done deliberately by a person in the exercise of a rational will and mind. Gentlemen, I take my stand upon a knowledge of the human heart; I take my stand upon what you yourselves would conceive was the correct interpretation of one of your own friend's conduct—that of one of your own children, perhaps. I take my stand upon what I know to be the pulsations of the human heart. Upon this subject, and here in this solemn place, I deny that she committed murder. I deny that the death of A. J. BURROUGHS was a crime. Starting with that point and appealing to your reason upon the subject, I shall proceed, as well as I can, to demonstrate that it is not your duty further to lay your hands on her suffering head, that has been bowed with the heavy hand of man already; it should be rather your pleasing and gracious duty to open the prison-doors and bid her go and find, if possible, consolation for a ruined, diseased mind, and a broken and blighted heart. I do not know, gentlemen of the jury, of any better means of bringing this issue before you than to tell you the story of her sad and darkened life, which must constitute her defence. Seven years ago this girl that you are trying was a beautiful little child twelve years old, in the town of Burlington, when this man first met her. She was the daughter of humble but very respectable parents. In that hour of her tender childhood the eye of this man BURROUGHS first fell upon her, and what a mercy it would have been if in that hour she had died. Gentle memories would have clustered around the grave of the little girl, and this awful hour would have been spared to her. A life's pathway strewn hot with cinders and ashes would likewise have been spared to her. There are times and circumstances under which death is the dearest and sweetest mercy that God can send. But it was not so ordered in the mysterious order of God's providence, who watches the sparrow's fall. Gentlemen, need I ponder and dwell long upon the supreme and imperious influence which this man must have wielded over this young mind. Are you fathers? Are you husbands? Have you known the effect of one will upon another? A man at that time twice her age, takes a little girl in short dresses upon his knee and struggles to obtain a perfect mastery over her. What an unequal contest. What a disadvantage the child labored under. Nothing but that unquenchable store of woman's virtue that outlasted the vestal fires in her heart, protected her, and enabled her to come into this court, under these circumstances, a pure woman. The whole evidence shows that he nursed her to develop her mind, in order to make her a suitable wife when of a proper age. That is the whole history of this case. Let gentlemen go on and make their fine-spun theories; the world will know that what I have stated is the fact. I was struck with what Senator GRIMES said to me the other day when conversing on this subject. He said, and truly said, that BURROUGHS had absorbed her—he made her a part of his own life until she could not be sundered from him without shattering life and being and reason itself. Does it not often occur that the bond of affection unites two people to such an extent that when severed even by death, when death comes gently and there are no appalling circumstances about the separation, that reason reels and totters? I have known such instances where even separation that was soothed by memory of gentle words and kindness was more than the life of a woman could bear. This was the state to which he brought this girl. And let me allude to one or two facts in this matter which throw a world of light upon the state of her heart and mind in regard to this man. You remember an interview with Mr. BRADLEY at the jail, when she said: "Oh, Mr. BRADLEY, I was so happy then. You should have seen me then. I was a great, big, fat girl, and enjoyed fun and frolic as long as the day lasted." These are her memories. They rise like the spectres of departed happiness and joy, and have haunted her ever since the hour when BURROUGHS proved false, continuing until she heard unnatural sounds, until she was driven by unnatural malice to a destiny and a doom over which she had no control whatever. "I was so happy." Certainly she was, for she was endowed with keen susceptibilities for happiness and for misery. There is the distinction between persons in that respect. But woman without regard to her temperament is endowed with higher susceptibilities upon subjects of the heart, than you or I. We are made to buffet with the world. We have a broader horizon to live on than woman has. No wonder she said, "How happy I was." For in the hour that a virtuous woman knows that she is in possession of the object of her love, in that hour she has a shower of bliss. The mother watching over the cradle of her sleeping babe, possesses a joy unknown to all other hearts except her own. The wife happy in in the love of her husband is arrayed more beautifully than the lilies of the valley, and to the young virgin heart, first awakening into the truest love, in the moment that there comes a knowledge that that love is reciprocated, there is a joy more ecstatic, a bliss more divine, than that heart will ever know again in this world. I show you that to this pinnacle she was elevated. Is there any doubt on this subject? Take these pile of depositions, these Burlington ones, that show a long protracted intimacy, and the general understanding of their marital engagement, that he taught her that he was her destiny, to lean upon and go with him. You remember the fact that when the parents of this unfortunate girl saw, with keener eyes than she had—for love is blind—the possible perfidy of this man BURROUGHS, they grew averse to his constant attentions, and wanted her to marry another man; but it proved in this, as it has proved in so many other cases of a similar character, that it was useless to argue with a woman's heart. Women in such cases take counsel alone. He only had to suggest that it would be better for her to go to Chicago and go into business there, where she could be near him, and she did so. Is she to be censured for this? Have not many others done the same thing? Surely this manifestation of her devotion ought not to be regarded as a crime simply because the man she so deeply loved proved to be destitute of those many virtues with which she clothed him. The blow at last came, and she was frenzied. Look how it came, without a note of warning, upon the head of this poor girl, blasting every hope. This man wrapped her being to his for seven long years, and then broke off suddenly. Say to him that this man's character was without blemish, his action was that of the coward and poltroon. There were others like him, and he thought the man who murdered female affection should dangle at the ropes' end, and was more culpable than the man who took female life. This man was not content to leave her—that was not enough; he wanted to leave her despised, that the finger of scorn might be pointed at her. He knew that he would be told that the deceased was not the author of the Greenwood letters.

Mr. VOORHEES referred then to the brother of the deceased, who, he said, had spared no money, no pains, to gather grains of sand against this poor girl. The evidence as to his (the deceased) being in the house of ELLEN MILLS, was to the effect that he said he would watch from the window and let her in when she came. Is there any one else whom the accused would have trusted? Where is the man who could presume to assert such power over this girl? He was told there was no engagement, when letters had been read to them.

Mr. VOORHEES quoted from some of the letters, and asked if there were not lies from this Christian saint. No persons ever corresponded as long as these, and in the manner, without contemplating marriage. His object was that if she could be brought to enter that house, No. 94 Quincy-street, he had some fiend to see her go, and thus close her mouth if she said aught after his marriage. His object was to get pollution on her garments. It mattered not to him whether he wrote the letters or not; but he may have had a confederate, and he called attention to the similarity of language with BURROUGHS' *bona fide* letters. It was well known what the defence would be—that the Miss DEVLINS would swear that the woman ELLEN MILLS identified BURROUGHS—thet the Post-office clerk did the same. His evidence was admitted ver y properly to show the cause of insanity. The defence then went to work to get the testimony of ELLEN MILLS and the post-office clerk, and they met obstacles everywhere—the hundred dollars or two, &c. The reverend gentleman instead of attending to the pearl of great price, is listening to the policeman who could get the woman MILLS out of the way. Had these witnesses been here they would have sustained LOUISA DEVLIN. If they would not, the prosecution would have had them here. Whenever Dr. JOHN C. BURROUGHS will answer why he listened complacently to the proposition of the policeman, and why he lent his aid in spiriting away the witness, his reputation will be better. He stands here to-day, like the cornered detective who swears for money, and his testimony was not worthy of credence. He says his only motive was to clear his brother's fame; but in his (the speaker's) judgment, he did not want the truth. Was it necessary to bring the bookseller to clear his brother's fame? When he brought witnesses anticipating the defence, did he clear his brother's fame? If he had been the prosecution six days ago, he would have *nolle prossed* it; but here was the rudder to the prosecution, pointing to Dr. BURROUGHS. [Applause and laughter, which was checked by the Marshal.] He shows a desire to wreak vengeance on this poor girl, and yet he swears his only motive was to protect his brother's reputation. Taking the fact that BURROUGHS was about committing the crime against her after seven long years, and the evidence of the two witnesses who had been spirited away, there was no doubt he was the author of the letters; for one who would thus trifle with woman's affections can do anything else. After these letters had been received, she takes the magazine of all her hopes—the letters—she takes them to the brother, who says it was on the 16th; other witnesses testified that it was on the 15th. The accused says also that it was the 15th. The smallest word which fell from her lips would go further than a mountain of his oaths. She was there on the 15th. He did not believe she would tell a lie to save her life. He could imagine the scene when she went to Dr. BURROUGHS. Dr. BURROUGHS says it was the next day after the marriage when Miss HARRIS called upon him. Though his brother was married, he, knowing the relations they had borne to each other, did not tell her that he was married. When she asked where his brother was, he said that he was not in town; and yet from that interview he went and solemnized the marriage. Here is a poor pale, pallid girl, surrounded by the freezing law' Sometimes he tired of the world, and when he saw her obliged to make a hard plea for her life, it was like a mockery of justice. There is a world hereafter where this poor girl could meet with mercy and love, and where she will; and when, in addition, the blackening stain of reproach was attempted to be heaped upon her, then came the panorama of suffering. The prosecution said that there was no cause for derangement, and Mr. VOORHEES read several parallel cases from Sir WM. ELLIS. Had she gone on the morning after to take leave of Miss DEVLIN, who she thought was asleep, there would have been no trial here, but perhaps a coroner's inquest, if the body was found. He loved to think that there was a justice to come, for if there was a man who he despised, it was the one who trifled with woman's affections. When juries could interpose their arms in cases like this, they should do so. What a moment when, after the deceased was struck, he turned and took a look at that face, as it were, from the spirit world, which he had wronged. Oh, God! what horror! Go to the Insane Asylum; hear the cries of the women invoking the names of those who ruined them. Then you will have some idea of the desolating effect of the perfidity of man toward woman. Mr. VOORHEES, proceeding, referred to Dr. NICHOLS' testimony. He said the act of homicide was the act of an insane impulse. All the rest of the witnesses say the same on the hypothetical case. Shall the prosecution be listened to when they call those who have dedicated their lives to progress mad doctors? In order to get to the life of this girl, they will have to deny the light of science. The whole medical authority was on the side of the defence. None had any hesitation in saying the act was probably committed when she was laboring under an insane impulse. Mr. VOORHEES defended Dr. NICHOLS and Mr. BRADLEY at length. They would be told that Dr. YOUNG did not see evidences of insanity. Mr. VOORHEES here read from Lord ERSKINE as to trials where plea of insanity was set up. He supposed that the District-Attorney would say, because some witness saw accused when she was sane, that it must be presumed that she was always. She never was insane. He here read from the official report of Dr. NICHOLS' evidence, that he, Dr. NICHOLS, said the act was from an insane impulse, and said on that rock he built his church. Dr. NICHOLS is a St. Peter in the case, and he defies the gates of malice to break his evidence down. If such is broken down, then farewell the protection of the law, and welcome back the dark ages, if such a case as this is characterized as a slimsy case of insanity.

Mr. VOORHEES then quoted from Dr. MAY'S testimony, who had been called by the prosecution as a common sense doctor, and asked why they did not call more witnesses. He had nothing in this case but his love of justice. Who feels that this girl should be punished? Why do you want a verdict? If A. J. BURROUGHS had murdered her, by the most prolonged, fiendish punishment, she would not have suffered more than she had when Judge MCCULLOUGH lifted her from her knees, and went home telling his wife he never saw real horror and despair before, and when he went with his wife, the next morning, to the jail to know whether this girl wanted any assistance. The verdict was made that hour; from that hour to this there was no clamor for her poor blood, except from the Burroughses and the prosecution. Why is she thus surrounded? Why has she such counsel as Mr. BRADLEY? Does crime elicit the love and affection of men like him? The prosecution says that the people clamor for an example, and he said "No." How many have assisted her in prison, when she was sick? He would like to mention names when they had acquitted the girl. See how many clamored for an example? When the slander was made against the people of this district, do not look to it; he repelled it. When a prosecntor goes out of his way to get into the jury-box the impression that the people were clamoring for a conviction, he was ready to deny it. He waited when they shouted, "Bring in the verdict." Well done, good and faithful servants, you have done your duty. Once more, in behalf of one who is in affliction, sent upon her directly through man's crime, he appealed to their mercy and pity.

Mr. VOORHEES closed at 12:55, when the court took a recess.

CLOSING SPEECH OF THE PROSECUTION—EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOR OF THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL—THE VAGARIES OF JUDGE WYLIE.

At 1:15 the jury came into court, when Mr. CARRINGTON, District Attorney, commenced the closing argument for the prosecution. Miss HARRIS, who had become very much exhausted, was nct in the court-room this afternoon. Mr. CARRINGTON commenced by congratulating the jury on the rapid termination of this trial, and returning his thanks for the attention they had paid to the evidence. It was a work of supererogation to remind them that they should discharge their duty in the fear of God. There was on trial a woman, and this was a case somewhat unprecedented. Go to yonder church-yard and see that mother weeping over the grave of her only boy who has fallen in his country's cause. She is nobody by the side of MARY HARRIS, the heroine of the day. Look at the little girl who says that she has been wronged, and is told to arm herself and avenge her wrongs. This MARY HARRIS is held up as a model to mothers; this MARY HARRIS, who carried a pistol, and said other ladies carried them. Mr. CARRINGTON proceeded to depict the true woman, ministering by the side of the wounded soldier, enabling him again to shoulder his musket, or, if he dies, soothing his last moments. Where, then, was MARY HARRIS, the model of female excellence? Arming herself with a pistol, going to the house of assignation on Quincy-street, without a protector, and at last imbruing her hands in the blood of one who had periled his life in the cause of his country.

Mr. CARRINGTON then spoke of what should be the considerations influencing the jury, and asked them if they would say that the woman who had armed herself and murdered a man in defence of honor not betrayed was a model for girls, or could they by their verdict vindicate the cause of the laws. "Great God! What an array of counsel!" Mr. CARRINGTON proceeded, in humorous terms, alluding to the array of counsel opposed to him. Was he not, with a single assistant, an object of commiseration? He stood on the side of justice. The principle of the vindication of the law should be vindicated. What cared he for MARY HARRIS? They may put her in a bandbox and send her home; but not to the DEVLINS—God forbid!—but to her father.

While Mr. CARRINGTON was speaking of the counsel, there was some laughter, when the Marshal cautioned the audience to cease, or he would arrest them for contempt.

Mr. CARRINGTON said: "Let them laugh, Judge; they have a right to laugh."

Judge GOODING—I will regulate that matter.

Mr. CARRINGTON—Very well; I will not quarrel.

Mr. CARRINGTON asked if they were going to shut their eyes to the evidence. What doctor has sworn that she was insane? None. If the jury acquit this woman, a fact that will make them ridiculous will go upon the record. There are four questions submitted. *First*—Was this homicide committed by the prisoner at the bar? *Second*—Was it committed within the jurisdiction of this court? *Third*—Was it a justifiable homicide? *Fourth*—Was she guilty of murder or manslaughter? The scene is laid in Chicago. We find MARY HARRIS meets MARY DEVLIN, who keeps a millinery establishment; and he asked what kind of establishment it was.

Judge HUGHES called the attention of the court to what he considered a perversion of the evidence.

Judge WYLIE informed the District Attorney that he should not retaliate by reflections upon the Miss DEVLINS, because the defence had attacked Dr. BURROUGHS. There was nothing in the evidence against the character of the house of Miss DEVLIN, and he would not permit him to make an attack upon the house. He might comment upon the character of the DEVLINS as much as he liked.

Mr. CARRINGTON proceeded to say that no man should say that he was ever seen to cower in the discharge of his duty in the fear of God, and not in the fear of man.

The Court here interrupted Mr. CARRINGTON, saying he should not go on in that manner; that he would put him in the custody of the Marshal.

Judge HUGHES said he did not desire to interrupt the District Attorney, but he had come with the express purpose to see whether in the closing speech the evidence was not misquoted.

Judge WYLIE said it was very unpleasant for him to interrupt the counsel. But in the closing argument the counsel should keep themselves in bounds.

Mr. CARRINGTON resumed his argument. She comes to this ciiy for the purpose of instituting a suit for breach of promise. She does not give the writ to the Marshal, but in conversation with her lawyer says her love for BURROUGHS has turned to hate. She goes to the Treasury, the writ in one hand, the pistol in the other, inquires for BURROUGHS, sees him at the desk, retires beyond the clock, takes her stand and there waits. There was time for passion to abate, for insane impulse to pass away. She fires at him when he appears, and endeavors to escape, cool, calm and collected. She accomplished her purpose and showed no emotion, until the mangled corpse is brought into her presence. The counsel say this is insane impulse, and if this jury so find it, is in effect saying when you shoot a man, tear your hair and cry, we will acquit you, because you were laboring under an insane influence. This being a case of murder, she is not scientifically insane, paroxysmally insane, or hypothetically insane. They say that she is of sound mind, but at the time was insane. Mr. CARRINGTON proceeded to argue that she was not insane at the time. The Judge said that the insanity must be made out affirmatively, and that by a preponderance of proof. Have they done so? In relation to the brother he asked, "If any of our ministers should go to Chicago, and they bring a woman without a character to make a statement derogatory to his charter, what would be thought of it?" Mr. CARRINGTON spoke of Dr. BURROUGHS' character, and incidentally mentioned that he was the President of the University in whose grounds the remains of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS rest.

Mr. HUGHES—Yes; and Dr. BURROUGHS made a speech against it when they were placed there.

Mr. CARRINGTON continued: Would not any man do as Dr. BURROUGHS had done to vindicate his deceased brother's honor? The name of wife is sacred; and what kind of a wife would MARY HARRIS have made, when she goes to a house of assignation to inquire as to whether he, once her affianced, wrote dishonorable letters. She goes to Dr. BURROUGHS and becomes perfectly satisfied until the Devlins put the devil her head. The opinion of Dr. NICHOLS, boiled down, was the same as that of the other physicians. She was not laboring under physical disability at the time. If she stood behind the clock one minute before firing the shot, it was a death-blow to the theory of insane impulse. The plea of insanity is set up in every case; but usually the person is brought before the jury and questioned. To acquit this woman on this plea, is giving a *carte blanche* to every wicked woman to shoot down a man who once courted her and afterward married another. They would all come up under an insane impulse, and with the dysmenorrhœa, which any woman knows how to cure, by putting the patient to bed with a few hot bricks at her feet and a little tea. It is impossible to acquit this woman on the ground of insanity. If you want to acquit this woman, do it because you want to; but not on such nonsense as insane impulse. He then proceeded to answer Judge HUGHES' plea of moral justification, and contended that MARY HARRIS, without a just cause and from jealousy, had murdered A. J. BURROUGHS. Jealousy can never excuse for crime. *Othello* gave time to his victim for prayer, but not so with MARY HARRIS, who, without warning, sent the spirit of BURROUGHS to meet his God. Now she endeavors to ruin his memory and to curse the character of his brother. It was hatred, jealousy and money. She did not want money, but LOUISA DEVLIN did.

Mr. BRADLEY denounced the assertion, and said no gentleman would use such language.

Mr. CARRINGTON said that he would do his duty.

Mr. BRADLEY said he would not sit quietly and hear an unprotected woman insulted, the man who did that stepped beyond the bounds of his duty as counsel.

Mr. CARRINGTON said that he would return the insult.

Mr. BRADLEY—Here's a chip on my head; now knock it off.

The Court here called the Marshal to stop this quarrel, and remarked that he would not permit the character of Miss DEVLIN to be assailed in this manner.

Mr. BRADLEY said that he introduced the witness, and knew her to be a lady of the highest respectability.

Mr. CARRINGTON said he was not aware that he (Mr. B.) knew her. Mr. CARRINGTON continued by asking the Court to say something as to the character of Dr. BURROUGHS, which stood as high as that of any man in the land, and in general terms spoke of the character of woman, who should revolt at such a crime as murder. Judge HUGHES said I misrepresent him in regard to the character of Washington City. The duty of the jury was to find a verdict according to the evidence. It had nothing to do with the punishment. They would, by acquitting the prisoner encroach upon the Executive. Some days since a man was tried for murder for killing a man whom he caught almost in the act of ruining his honor, and the jury very justly found him guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. And he was pardoned immediately.

After Mr. CARRINGTON had concluded his argument, Judge WYLIE said to the jury that the law had been laid down by the conrt. Feeling satisfied that they understood it, he would now submit the cause without any further charge. I hope you have made up your minds, and will soon render your verdict.

At 4 o'clock the case was submitted to the jury, who retired to their room.

At ten minutes past four o'clock the jury entered the court-room, and were called by the clerk, Mr. MIDDLETON, who asked: "Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

The Foreman, Mr. THOMAS SCHRIVENER, answered: "We have."

THE VERDICT—NOT GUILTY.

Mr. MIDDLETON—"Look upon the prisoner at the bar. Do you find her guilty as indicted or not guilty?" Mr. SCHRIVENER answered, in a loud, clear voice: "Not Guilty."

A GRAND HURRAH—KISSING THE BRIDE.

A tremendous cheer arose, and the greatest delight was manifested. Everybody was attempting to shake hands with Miss HARRIS. She was kissed by Mr. BRADLEY, and a few caught her hand, but she immediately fainted, and was taken from the court-room in the arms of Mr. BRADLEY.

Miss HARRIS was taken to the ante-room to avoid the crowd, and after recovering her composure in a measure she was conveyed from the City Hall in a carriage, accompanied by Miss DEVLIN and Mr. VOORHEES.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT TRIAL—VERY CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

The trial of Miss MARY HARRIS terminated this afternoon, having occupied ten days. The court-room was densely crowded with interested spectators, including many ladies, long before the court was formally opened. Hon. D. W. VOORHEES made the closing speech in behalf of the accused, contending that, from all the affecting circumstances and wrongs inflicted upon her the homicide was an act of insane impulse. District-Attorney CARRINGTON delivered the concluding argument for the prosecution. He said appeals had been made to the sympathies of the jury—nothing else—and he could prove it. Great God! he exclaimed, what an array of counsel! JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, the great and eminent lawyer—

A LAUGH.

Before he had finished the sentence, Marshal GOODING interrupted the speaker, telling the audience they must cease laughing, or he would arrest them.

Mr. CARRINGTON said—Let them laugh, Judge; they have the right to laugh or cry.

Marshal GOODING responded—Mr. CARRINGTON, I will regulate that matter.

COUNSEL GOES AHEAD.

Mr. CARRINGTON—Very well, I submit. Continuing his remarks, he said: If the jury acquit this woman on the ground of insanity, they put upon the records a fact that will make them look ridiculous. The scene is laid in Chicago, We find that MARY HARRIS meets MARY DEVLIN, who keeps a millinery establishment. What kind of an establishment was that?

AN INTERRUPTION.

Judge HUGHES here called the attention of the court to the misrepresentation of the evidence by the District Attorney.

THE BENCH SPEAKS.

Judge WYLIE informed the District-Attorney that he should not retaliate upon Miss DEVLIN as to the character of her house, because the counsel for the defence had attacked Dr. BURROUGHS. There was nothing in evidence against the character of the house of Miss DEVLIN, and he would not permit him to make an attack upon the house, though he might comment as much as he liked upon the testimony of those ladies; but he should not assail her house, against which there was no evidence.

COUNSEL GOES ON.

Mr. Carrington—No man shall say that I was ever seen to cower. I discharge my duty in the fear of God, and without the fear of man.

THE JUDGE THREATENS TO ARREST THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Judge Wylie—You shall not go on in that manner, Sir. I will put you in the custody of the Marshal. You shall not go on, Sir, in that way. I will have no discussion between you and myself to be determined by the jury.

Judge HUGHES said he did not desire to interrupt the District Attorney. He therefore hoped he would confine himself to the evidence and within bounds.

Judge WYLIE said it was unpleasant to interrupt the counsel, but in the closing argument the counsel must limit themselves to the recognized bounds.

Mr. CARRINGTON resumed his argument and again denounced Miss DEVLIN.

Mr. BRADLEY said such conduct was unbecoming a gentleman, and no gentleman would use such language. He could not sit quietly and suffer this unprotected lady to be insulted by Mr. CARRINGTON.

Mr. CARRINGTON said he would do his duty.

ABOUT GENTLEMEN.

Mr. BRADLEY rejoined that no gentleman would use such language.

MORE SAUCE.

Mr. CARRINGTON said he would return the insult, the gentleman having used such language against Dr. BURROUGHS.

PISTOLS FOR TWO.

Mr. BRADLEY said Miss DEVLIN was brought here by him, and he would protect her. An attack upon her was an attack upon him, and he would resent it.

A PARTIAL RETURN TO DIGNITY.

The court ordered the Marshal to stop the quarreling, and informed Mr. CARRINGTON that he was going beyond bounds in using such language against the lady, against whom there was nothing in evidence.

After Mr. CARRINGTON had concluded his argument, Judge WYLIE said to the jury that the law had been laid down by the court. Feeling satisfied that they understood it he would now submit the case without further charge. He hoped they had made up their minds and would soon render their verdict.

THE VERDICT, AND THE KISSING.

The jury retired to their room, and in about ten minutes returned with a verdict of "not guilty." The announcement was received with loud applause. Some of the women cried with joy. Handkerchiefs were waved and hats thrown up. A large number of spectators rushed toward Miss HARRIS to congratulate her on her acquittal, the words of which had scarcely been announced when she fainted, and was taken from the court-room in the arms of Mr. BRADLEY, her senior counsel. Persons outside the room caught up and repeated the acclamations of joy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Murder in the Gosport Navy-yard—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer—A Minister Sentenced for Shooting a Soldier—Confiscated Property in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 18.

EDWARD HOWDEN was murdered near the Gosport Navy-yard last Sunday. He was the sailor who made his escape with Lieut. CUSHMAN, after destroying the rebel ram *Albemarle*. One HENRY SMITH has been arrested, on suspicion of being the murderer.

The steamer *Columbia* has arrived from City Point, for Baltimore, with the Sixty-fifth Illinois Regiment, Col. STEWART, bound home. This regiment numbers 1,021 men, other regiments having been consolidated in it.

The steamers *Northerner* and *Robert Morris* have also arrived from City Point, bound to Baltimore, with troops on board.

A Bremen ship has passed up the James River.

The steamer *Iolis*, from City Point, has arrived, with the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery on board. She is bound to Washington.

JOHN BALCHER and WILLIAM EVANS, privates of Company D, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, were arrested last evening, on suspicion of having robbed a soldier of Battery B of five hundred dollars.

Rev. HENRY JOHNSON, of Chesterfield, Va., who shot and killed a soldier while robbing his garden, has been sentenced to five years' confinement in the penitentiary.

The lessees of the Spotswood House, in Richmond, have received notice that the property in their hands has been seized under the confiscation laws. Similar notices have been served on the occupants of several buildings, private houses, &c., in said city.

WILLIAM PEACE, an old citizen, died at the residence of Gov. HOLDEN on Sunday night.

The steamer *Dictator* has gone to Baltimore for repairs.

The steamer *Convoy* has arrived from Richmond, bound to Washington. This will be her last trip, as the mail steam route between Washington and Richmond is discontinued, and the mails will go by rail hereafter.

The propeller *Leader* has arrived from the Eastern Shore, Va.

Brig.-Gen. MANN is here to-day.

Col. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of this department, arrived from Washington this evening.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Progress of the Russian American Telegraph—The Cable Laid Under Frazer River—Speaker Colfax in California—The War in New-Zealand—Treasury Receipts—Loss of the Ship Seaman's Bride.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 30.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan*, from Victoria and Portland, brings nearly $300,000 in gold.

The cable of the Russian telegraph has been successfully submerged across Frazer River.

Reports from the Northern mines are very favorable.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX has arrived in California. He speaks at Placerville to-night.

Late advices from Australia say that the war in New-Zealand appears to be dragging heavily along.

Mexican emigrants indicted for attempting to steal the steamer *Colonel* were arraigned in the County Court to-day. When asked if they desired counsel, they replied that they did not, but would be satisfied to be tried by a jury of their countrymen. They would abide the result.

No other emigration movements have transpired.

The Treasury reports for the last six months show a falling off of over $7,000,000, as compared with the same period last year; yet the gold and silver produce on the coast is known to be much larger.

The deposits at the Mint last month aggregate $2,227,000—the largest amount during the same space of time in three years.

The ship *Seaman's Bride*, owned at Boston, was totally lost on a reef on Barker's Island, March 11, with a partial cargo of guano, bound for Europe.

The Central Transit Company's steamer *America* has arrived from Panama, via San Juan del Sur, with the passengers who sailed in the *Golden Rule* from New-York, May 22, and who were wrecked on Roncador Reef. Also arrived, the Pacific Mail steamship *Colorado*, from New-York, via Cape Horn, in good condition, after a favorable passage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 3.

A fire at Jackson, Amador County, to-day, destroyed property valued at $12,000.

Sailed: Pacific mail steamship *Sacramento*, for Panama, the passengers and mails for New-York, and $957,000 in treasure, of which $299,000 goes to New-York.

SCHUYLER COLFAX and party arrived here Saturday night.

Sailed on 1st: Ship *Britiania*, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 6.

The Fourth was celebrated in this State, as well as Nevada and Oregon, with unparalleled enthusiasm. SCHUYLER COLFAX spoke in this city after the regular exercises, The day passed quietly, except some feeling, produced among a certain class, by the appearance of colored men in the procession.

Gen. MCDOWELL has published an order containing the findings of the military commission in the case of the Salvador pirates. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, but Gen. MCDOWELL commutes the sentence to imprisonment for life in the case of HOGG and the leaders, and ten years imprisonment each for the rest of the gang, six in number. The offence charged was a violation of the rules of war.

The Indians are troubling the California route to Idaho. They have lately attacked and murdered several emigrants.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The Subscriptions Yesterday $4,251,600—Number of Individual Subscriptions, 2,935.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 19.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $4,251,600, including the following among the largest:

First National Bank of Gallipolis	$100,000
Second National Bank of St. Louis	106,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	157,000
First National Bank of Elmira	100,000
Union National Bank of Chicago	250,000
First National Bank of Toledo	100,000
First National Bank of New-Albany	100,000
First National Bank of Des Moines	55,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	65,000
Montpelier National Bank, Vermont	50,000
S. Jones & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn	100,000
P. O. French, Boston	70,000
Number of individual subscriptions	2,935

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Important Speech by Governor Perry.

How and Why the Rebellion Failed.

Freedom a Curse to the Negroes.

GENERAL LEE NEXT TO WASHINGTON.

SPEECH OF HON. B. F. PERRY,

AT THE PUBLIC MEETING IN THE COURT-HOUSE GREENVILLE, S. C., ON MONDAY, THE 3D DAY OF JULY, 1865.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This public meeting of the citizens of Greenville is one of deep humiliation and sorrow. A cruel and bloody war has swept over the Southern States. One hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and most gallant men have fallen on the field of battle. The land is filled with mourning widows and orphans. There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some loved one lost. Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war. And now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand millions of dollars more. Our country has been ravaged and desolated. Our cities, towns and villages are smouldering ruins. Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has fallen, and we have been deprived of all civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection of life, liberty or property. Everywhere there is demoralization, rapine and murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us. And now we meet as a disgraced and subjugated people, to petition the conqueror to restore our lost rights. Such are the bitter fruits of secession!

How different, Mr. Chairman, in tone, spirit and character, was that meeting of the citizens of Greenville, just five years ago, in this same building, which inaugurated this most fatal, bloody and disastrous revolution! Then all was joy, hope, excitement and confidence. Seated in my law office, looking toward this court-house, I saw a crowd of persons rushing in, composed of college boys and their professors, merchants, mechanics, doctors, lawyers and idlers from the hotels, with a sprinkling of farmers and planters. Soon I heard the public speaking commnece, and the air was rent with the wild and rapturous applause of the excited audience. The more extravagant the denunciations of the Union, the louder were the shouts of applause! I repeated in my heart the memorable words of Christ: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!" My mind was then filled with the worst forebodings as to the future. I thought I foresaw all the evils which have since befallen our beloved country. But my political influence was gone, and my voice was powerless to stay the angry and excited feelings of my fellow-citizens.

We were at that time, Mr. Chairman, the most prosperous, free and happy people on the face of the earth. The sun had never shone on an empire or nation whose future was more bright and glorious. But the public mind had, unfortunately, been prepared, in the Southern States, for thirty years past, for an effort at disunion. The people had been induced to believe that it might come without war and bloodshed! The leading politicians of the South were anxiously awaiting for some plausible pretext for seceding from the American Union. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States by a sectional party, at the North, was regarded as a favorable opportunity for accomplishing their long-cherished purpose. We were told, after this event, that there was no longer any safety in the Union for slavery or our constitutional rights!

Let us now see, Mr. Chairman, if there was any truth in this assertion. Mr. LINCOLN was elected in direct conformity with the Federal constitution. He was elected in consequence of the political divisions and dissensions at the South. Had the Southern States been united on one candidate, instead of voting for three, the result would have been different. Mr. LINCOLN only received a little more than one-third of the votes cast in the Presidential election. He, therefore, went into office with a large majority of the American people opposed to his administration. There was at that time a majority of twenty-seven members of the House of Representatives in Congress in opposition to President LINCOLN. There was a majority of six members of the Senate of the United States opposed to him. And, Sir, a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States were opposed to the avowed principles of the Republican party, which elected Mr. LINCOLN.

Where, then, was the power of the President to injure the South, or invade the constitutional rights of the Southern States? He was in a minority in both Houses of Congress, and in the Supreme Court, with a large majority of the American people opposed to him. He was powerless. No legislation could be had, and no appointment made, without the approval of the Southern States through the Democratic party. The election of President LINCOLN was, then, no just ground for secession.

But it was urged, Mr. Chairman, that the Republican party would soon obtain the ascendancy in both Houses of Congress, and then the constitutional rights of the Southern States would be destroyed. There was no reason for this assertion, when we reflect that a majority of the people of the United States were opposed to the principles of the Republican party. Admit, however, for argument, that the President and his party might be in the ascendant, and would make agressions on Southern rights and institutions.

Then, Sir, we should have had the whole Democracy of the North rallying around their violated constitution and standing by the South. And if the war had come, it would have been at the North, where the people were divided, and not at the South, where they were all united. It would have been a civil, as well as a sectional war, in the Union, and for the constitution of the Union. But, Sir, there was not the slightest probability of such an issue. The Republican party voted almost unanimously, in Congress, in 1860, that they had no power to interfere with slavery in the States, and no wish to do so, if they had. When the Southern States seceded from the Union, and withdrew their members from Congress, they took the Federal Government out of the hands of the Democracy and turned it over to the Republican party. They abandoned their friends and allies, the Northern Democracy, who had manfully stood by the South for more than half a century, to the tender mercies of their political opponents and enemies! This was not in accordance with Southern honor and chivalry!

What other cause had the Southern States for their act of secession? For eight years immediately preceding this revolution, during the administrations of Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, there was not an act of the Federal Government of which they complained. They could not complain, for the government was in their own hands. It is true the Northern State Legislatures had nullified certain acts of Congress favorable to the South. But was this just cause for rebelling against the Federal Government? Should they not have adhered the closer to that government, and assisted in enforcing its laws? How strange to think of the Southern States rebelling against a government of which they did not complain!

It is said that the Southern States left the Union to preserve slavery. How fatal the mistake! Every one ought to have known that slavery was stronger in the Union that it possibly could be out of the Union. Indeed, the Union was only its safety and protection. Whilst in the Union we had the power of recapturing our fugitive slaves; out of the Union we could have no such power. The whole civilized world was opposed to us on this question, and, as a slave power, would have looked upon us with scornful jealousy.

But, Mr. Chairman, the madness and folly of the Southern States, in commencing this revolution, is now manifest to all. There was fanaticism at the South as well as the North. Politicians did all they could, in both sections, to stir up the worst passions of the human heart, and make the people forget they were fellow-citizens of one great republic. We were told that the Northern people would not fight, that there would be no war, and offers were made to drink all the blood that would be shed! History should have taught them that no great government like ours ever was or could be broken up without war and all its dire consequences.

How was it, Mr. Chairman, that the Southern States failed in their rebellion? It is true the contest was a most unequal one—eight millions of persons fighting against twenty-two millions! The one having neither government, army, navy or manufactures, and the other having all these, with an influx of strangers and Southern negroes to increase their strength. The Southern people are an impulsive, enthusiastic people, but they want the energy and perseverance of the North. I said to my friends, at the beginning of this war, that my greatest apprehension was, that our soldiers would get tired of the war and quit it. I did not believe it possible to hold in subjection eight millions of people, scattered over such an immense territory as composed the Southern States, if they were disposed to make any and every sacrifice, as the Dutch Republic did in their war of independence. But, Sir, the great cause of our failure was, that *the heart of the Southern people never was in this revolution! There was not a State, except South Carolina, in which there was a majority in favor of secession! Even in South Carolina, there were many districts in which one-half of the voters did not go to the polls.*

Mr. Chairman, I will here frankly say, as I have often said during the past four years, that there was not a man in the United States who more deeply regretted the secession of the Southern States than I did at the beginning of the revolution; and *there is not now in the Southern States one who feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union than I do.* Still, I know that we shall be more prosperous and happy in the Union than out of it.

It has been too common, Mr. Chairman, to attribute the failure of this great revolution to the President of the late Confederacy. This, Sir, is a mistake. The people were themselves to blame for its failure. They were unwilling to make those sacrifices which were essential to its success. Many who were most prominent in the movement never did anything for it after the war commenced. Instead of seeking their proper position, in front of the battle, they sought "bomb-proofs" for themselves and their sons. There were others who got into "soft places" and "official positions," where they could speculate and make fortunes on government funds.

In fact, toward the latter part of the war it seemed that every one was trying to keep out of the army, and was willing to pay anything, and make any sacrifice to do so. When Gen. JOHNSTON surrendered his army he had on his muster roll seventy thousand men, but only fourteen thousand to be carried into battle! Gen. LEE's army was in the same condition. Where were the absentees? At home, on furlough, staying over their furloughs, deserted and straggling! At no time during the last three years of the war was there more than one-third of the army ready to march into battle. How was it possible for the Southern people to succeed, acting thus?

Congress, too, Mr. Chairman, is greatly to blame for their exemptions. All between the ages of 18 and 45 should have been forced into the army and kept there. It mattered not whether he was doctor, lawyer, preacher, politician, editor or school-teacher; if an able-bodied man, he should have been sent to the army. But, strange to say, the three classes of men who were mainly instrumental in plunging their country into this mad revolution, were all exempted, by Congress, from fighting. I allude to the politicians, newspaper editors and preachers of the Gospel. This was not fair. The man who gets up a fight should always take his share of it.

It has been said, and repeated all over the Southern States, that the South has sustained a great loss in the death of President LINCOLN. I do not think so. President JOHNSON is a much abler and firmer man than LINCOLN was. He is in every way more acceptable to the South. In the first place he is a Southern man, and LINCOLN was a Northern man. He is a Democrat, and LINCOLN was a Whig and Republican. President JOHNSON was a slaveholder, well acquainted with the institution, and knows what is proper to be done in the grand change which is taking place. President LINCOLN was wholly unacquainted with slavery and Southern institutions. President JOHNSON is a man of iron nerve, like ANDREW JACKSON, and will adhere to his principles and political faith.

On the other hand, President LINCOLN showed himself to be nothing more than clay in the hands of the potter, ready to change his measures and principles at the bidding of his party. President JOHNSON has filled all the highest and most honorable offices in the State of Tennessee, with great ability and satisfaction to the people. There is no stain or blot on his private character. The ablest speech ever delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the issues between the North and South, was made by President JOHNSON. He voted for BRECKINRIDGE in the Presidential canvass of 1860. Judging, then, from his antecedents, the South should have every hope and confidence in him.

Mr. Chairman, the future, to my mind, is not so gloomy as some would have us believe. I have no doubt in ten years the Southern States will be happy and prosperous again, and we shall find that the loss of slavery will be no loss at all to our real comfort and satisfaction. The planter and farmer will find that his net profits are greater with hired labor than with slave labor. Every landholder can rent his farm or plantation for one-third of the gross products. This is more than he now makes net, after subsisting his slaves. In truth, very few farmers in this region of country make anything except by the increase of his slaves. These are divided out amongst his children, at his death, and they pursue the same course of toiling and struggling through life, to raise negroes for their children. And thus the system goes on, ad infinitum, without profit or remuneration. The lands are worn out, and the country remains unimproved. If a planter or farmer is enabled to save anything, after supporting his establishment, it is invested in the purchase of more slaves. Hence, increased wealth adds nothing to the enjoyment of life, or to the improvement of the country.

The idleness and vagrancy of the negro in a free State may be a nuisance to society. It must be corrected in the best way we can. I have no doubt, in nine cases out of ten, *freedom will prove a curse instead of a blessing to the negro.* No one should turn off his negroes if they are willing to remain with him for their victuals and clothes, and work as they have heretofore done. They have had no agency in bringing about the change which has taken place, and we should feel no ill-will toward them on that account.

Mr. Chairman, as much as we feel the humiliation and degradation of our present situation, and deeply lament the losses which have befallen the Southern States; yet we should be happy to know that this cruel and bloody war is over, and that peace is once more restored to our country. This is a great consolation amidst our wants, distresses and humiliation. The husband will no longer have to leave his wife and children; the father and mother will not be called upon any more to give up their sons as victims to the war. It is to be hoped that in a very short time civil government will be restored in South Carolina; that law once more will reign supreme over the State, and that life, liberty and property will be protected everywhere, as they heretofore have been.

The resolutions submitted to this meeting express a hope, on the part of the people of Greenville, that the President will enlarge his amnesty proclamation, and grant a pardon to all who are liable to prosecution. The secession of the Southern States was far greater and very different from a rebellion proper. It was organized by constitutional sovereign States, acting in their sovereign capacity, and not by unauthorized assemblages of citizens. Treason may be committed against the State of South Carolina as well as against the United States. After South Carolina left the Union all her citizens were liable, as traitors, in the State Courts, who took sides with the United States and fought against her. If they were liable to be punished as traitors in the United States Courts for taking side with the State, then all were traitors and liable to be executed as traitors, whether they fought for or served the one or the other Government. This would indeed be a most cruel and lamentable condition. Death was their portion, act as they might. To stand neutral they could not, and to choose between the State and the United States was death. Surely a principle so monstrous and absurd cannot be enforced. There were thousands and hundreds of thousands in the Southern States who deeply regretted the secession of their States, but after the State had seceded felt that their first allegiance was due the State.

But, Mr. Chairman, the secession of eleven or twelve sovereign States, composing one-half of the territory of the United States, was something more than a rebellion. It was legitimate war between the two sections, and they acted toward each other, throughout the war, as recognized belligerents, and were so treated and recognized by foreign nations. Prisoners were exchanged between the two belligerents, and none were treated as traitors during the whole of the four years' war. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners were thus exchanged. The highest Generals, as well as the humblest privates, were treated as captured soldiers by both governments, and exchanged. Surely a general officer who has been exchanged while this gigantic war was waging, cannot now be demanded as a traitor, tried and executed as a traitor.

There have been few national wars in Europe in which greater armies were carried into service and on the field of battle. *To call such a war a rebellion simply is a misapplication of terms.* The greatest and best men of the Southern States were most conscientiously leading this war, either in council or on the field of battle. *In all history there is not a more perfect model of a pure and great man (save Washington) than Gen. Lee. That he should now be hung as a traitor would be an act of national infamy that would shock the whole civilized world, and render the name of the United States odious in history.*

Whilst I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the whole people of the Southern States have behaved well in this war, and done their duty at home and on the field of battle, *yet there is a very large proportion of them who have won immortal honors, and whose glory in war and wisdom in council will illustrate many a bright page in history.* They have been unsuccessful in their revolution; but this should not, and does not, detract from their heroic gallantry on the field of battle, or their statesmanship in the cabinet or halls of legislation. They will be remembered and honored as heroes and patriots, not only at the South, but in the North, too, as soon as passion subsides, and sober reason and calm reflection assume their sway over the public mind.

I cannot, and would not, Mr. Chairman, ask my fellow-citizens to forget the past in this war so far as the North is concerned. There have been deeds of atrocity committed by the United States armies which never can be forgotten in the Southern States. But I do intreat them to become loyal citizens, and respect the national authorities of the republic. Abandon, at once and forever, all notions of secession, nullification and disunion. Determine to live, and teach your children to live, as true American citizens. There will be in the future, if there is not now, as much of pride and grandeur in the name of "American citizen," as there once was in that of "Roman citizen." The republic is destined to go on increasing in national power and greatness for centuries to come. As soon as the ferment of the revolution subsides, we shall be restored to all our civil rights, and be as free and republican as we ever were. There is no reason why there should be any sectional jealousy or ill-feeling between the North and the South. They are greatly necessary to each other. Their interests are dependent, and not rival interests; and now that slavery is abolished, there will be no bone of contention between the two sections.

I thought, Mr. Chairman, that when the Southern States seceded, there was an end to republican institutions; that the great American experiment was a failure, and that we should soon have, both at the North and in the South, strong military governments, which would be republican in name only. But, Sir, *my hope of republican institutions has revived with the restoration of the Union.* It is a crying shame to think that mankind, free and enlightened, are not capable of governing themselves. That they must have a master, a ruler, in the shape of a king or monarch, to govern them, who may not have as much sense or virtue as the humblest of his subjects. If civil government is once more restored in the South, and the Ship of State gets fairly under way again, we may be assured of the perpetuity of republican principles. In all the seceding States except South Carolina and Florida, Provisional Governors have been appointed, with a view to the restoration of civil authority in those States. This has not been done in South Carolina, because the people have not yet given sufficient demonstration of their willingness to return to their allegiance to the United States. As soon as this is done by the people in their primary assemblies, a provisional Governor will be appointed by the President, with power to call a convention of the State, for the purpose of reforming the constitution and abolishing slavery. When this is done and the constitution approved by Congress, the State will be allowed to resume her position again in the Federal Union. The people will elect their members of the Legislature, and govern themselves as they heretofore have done. The military authorities will be withdrawn and civil government restored. In North Carolina all loyal citizens are allowed to vote for members of the convention who were legal voters there previous to the revolution. The same course will be pursued in all the States. The right of suffrage, afterward, will be regulated by the Legislature of each State.

The resolutions which I have had the honor of submitting for the adoption of this meeting are similar, in purport, to those adopted at Charleston, Columbia, Abbeville, and other places. They simply express our willingness to adopt the terms of the President's proclamation and return to our allegiance. We likewise ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and the restoration of the civil authorities. There is nothing in these resolutions to which the most sensitive can object.

If a man is in a loathsome dungeon, there is no impropriety in asking to be released, no matter how innocent he may have been. Nor is there anything wrong in his promising to behave himself, if restored to his liberty. The resolutions likewise provide for sending some one to represent the situation of the country to the President. This has been done in other States, and in other districts of this State. It may have some influence on the action of the Federal Government to have a free and full conference with the President in reference to the condition, wishes and feelings of the State. It is reported that President JOHNSON receives kindly all suggestions which are made in reference to the reconstruction of the States.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you, Sir, and this large and most respectable assemblage of the citizens of Greenville, for their patience and courtesy in listening to me, and most devoutly pray to God that we may be once more a free, happy and united people.

FROM TEXAS.

Confederates in Mexico—Gov. Murrah is Robbed—A Steamer Lost—A Row at a Ball in Brownsville.

ITEMS FROM MONTEREY.

From the Monterey Ranchero, July 5.

Major CHARLES RUSSELL arrived here yesterday morning, five days from Monterey. From him we learn that Gens. BEE and WALKER, and Col. LUCKETT, of the Confederate States Army, (defunct,) had reached that city. They have taken up their residence there, with a view to permanence.

Capt. MOUNT had received authority from the Emperor to raise a battalion of Texans for guerrilla service. He was progressing rapidly in recruiting, and by this time is probably ready for service.

The report of ten thousand organized Missourians and Texans being on the way to Monterey is reasonably correct, but the number is overstated by about two or three thousand. The actual number organized and armed, awaiting employment, is between seven and eight thousand men.

Gov. MURRAH, of Texas, has crossed the Rio Grande at Camargo. The Governor was robbed at San Antonio of $2,000. His baggage was intercepted between San Antonio and Austin, and stolen.

Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, was hourly expected at Monterey when Maj. RUSSELL left.

Maj. RUSSELL was several times intercepted on his way down from Monterey, by the so-called Liberals; but after an hour or two of detention and search, he, with his party, was allowed to pass on.

We regret to announce that serious trouble is brewing in the interior of Texas, and we shall wait with no little anxiety to hear from San Antonio and Austin. Nothing will surprise us coming from that direction.

The Imperial forces that went in pursuit of NEGRETE followed him on the Chihuahua route to the desert, and there gave up further pursuit. The other wing of NEGRETE's army, under ESCAVIDO, were being closely followed on the route to Piedras Negras. Beyond this nothing was known of the whereabouts of the Liberals.

DISTURBANCE AT BROWNSVILLE.

From the Ranchero, July 4.

On Saturday night a ball was given in Brownsville by Federal officers—whether or not in honor of the staff officers of CORTINA, we don't know—but such officers were prominentty in attendance at the ball. No liquor was allowed at the ball, but all, notwithstanding, got decidedly mellow. One of CORTINA's officers, richly attired, but without his coat, did not like the style of dancing, and undertook to change the "rule and figure work" to something better adapted to his taste. To this end he requested a senorita not to dance with the Yankees. This fact being made known to the officers of negro regiments, one of them drew a pistol, and with it knocked CORTINA's chief staff officer entirely off his pins. A general muss came very near ensuing, but it ended in loud and long-drawn curses, without further demonstration of a knock-down character. Whether the knocking down of CORTINA's chief of staff in the house of his friends will affect certain stealing transactions along the Rio Grande, remains to be seen.

FROM GALVESTON.

From the Galveston Civilian, 5th.

Since the arrival of the Federal troops, Galveston has been perfectly quiet and orderly. The troops are under strict discipline, and observe, as well as enforce, good order. Neither the officers nor men show, in their manner toward our citizens or the late soldiers of the Confederacy, any of the oppressive airs which are supposed to characterize the conqueror in his demeanor toward the vanquished. The conduct of all the parties are reciprocally respectful.

Very few of the toadies and jackals who follow men in power everywhere, have reported to the chief officers here, and those who have, seem to have received but slight encouragement. The Generals do not air their epaulettes in hired or borrowed carriages, or employ extra cars for the transportation of their exclusive dignities; but all things seem to move in a sober, business-like way, suited to the seriousness of affairs in hand, and involving the destinies of thousands of people of all classes.

The citizens of Harrison County, once the hotbed of secession, have held a meeting and resolved that they recognize the war as over, and are anxious for the establishment, not only of good order, but good feeling between all sections of the country; that they belong alike to the Union, and desire as early as possible to restore it to its original vigor, with its protection and civil rights, and the principles of constitutional freedom. They respectfully memorialize the authorities of the United States to abandon all apprehensions of resistance. They say that, as law-abiding citizens, they will respect the emancipation proclamation as a war measure, desiring at the same time to have good order, industry and sobriety among the negro population, and to care for them, as they have been accustomed, until action is taken with the final disposition of the question and determination of their status, as consistent with the constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land.

STARTLING NEWS BY WAY OF TEXAS.

Gen. Grant Kills President Johnson.

The Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* has the following:

DEATH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The mails being discontinued, we are under the necessity of reciting from report an event of magnitude, perhaps pregnant with importance to the people of the South.

From several sources—one of them being CLEM THOMPSON, formerly a resident of our county, and just from Dardanelle, Ark., we learn that he saw in Fort Smith and Little Rock papers, and in the Memphis *Argus*, accounts of the death of President JOHNSON, who was killed on the 6th inst., at Washington City, by Gen. GRANT, in a personal altercation arising from JOHNSON's unwillingness to maintain in good faith the terms of the convention entered into by GRANT and LEE, and by SHERMAN with JOHNSTON.

The event is so astonishing, and the occurrence so extraordinary, of two Chief Magistrates of the United States carried off by violence, that we should hesitate to credit it, were it not that Mr. THOMPSON saw it in papers from three different localities—saw the papers in mourning, and heard the event discussed by Federal officers at Dardanelle. The story is corroborated by other persons who have passed through town within the past week. The first reporters, however, were scarcely listened to, the story seemed so improbable.

The killing is said to have occurred in a private room at the State Department, and without witnesses; and all we hear is, that Gen. GRANT said he was compelled to kill him. As President JOHNSON's habits are known to have been very irregular, and he was a man of strong will and denunciatory mode of expression, these may have brought on a physical contest, and in a measure compelled the result.

If the report is true, as we suppose it is, his successor would be the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who is as we are informed (not being well posted about United States Government officials of late,) Mr. COLLAMER of Vermont, formerly Postmaster General under Gen. TAYLOR, and long a Senator from Vermont. A perusal of the Senate debates prior to the war, has given us a favorable opinion of Mr. COLLAMER, though an avowed free-soiler. We cannot tell whether he has yielded to the latter tendency to run freesoilism into abolitionism—we hope not. At all events the debates impressed us with the belief, that Mr. COLLAMER was a man of more than average mind—far above the grade of ANDREW JOHNSON's, and that though an opponent to slavery, he was a fair, and just minded opponent, acting from honest conviction, and tempering his tendencies with moderation, a sense of patriotism and justice to his opponents. If he is to be the acting President of the United States until the 4th of March next, we shall have hopes of liberal treatment to the South, and courtesy to its Representatives.

We write this on Friday, quite uncertain, whether we shall have more definite information to lay before our readers, yet hoping that we may.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—Gov. OGLESBY has issued an address in behalf of the Lincoln Monument Association, which closes thus:

We have obtained from the City of Springfield a deed to about four acres of beautiful ground, on which Mr. LINCOLN now lies buried, near the City of Springfield, adjoining Oak Ridge Cemetery, accessible at all seasons of the year, with such advantages as to make it in time one of the most enchanting and lovely spots upon earth. There is a perfect agreement between the association and Mrs. LINCOLN and the family of the late President as to the location of the grounds, and the special place where his remains are to finally lie. We shall, in a short time, prepare the vault for his final resting place, and, as soon as the subscription shall have reached a sum to justify something like a correct estimate, we shall decide and make the necessary preliminary arrangements for beginning the monument. We have now in the hands of our Treasurer over $30,000. As fast as contributions are received, they are, by order of the Board of Directors, invested in interest-bearing government securities. It is our intention, at the proper time, to consult the very best taste and talent in the country as to what shall be the material for the monument; what shall be its size, form, construction and cost; but we desire above all things, first, to secure such a sum of money as shall justify us in erecting, if possible, a monument which, in every respect, shall fitly and appropriately illustrate and perpetuate the life, character and virtues of Mr. LINCOLN, while both our national taste and wealth shall be represented by it. JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer, is the Treasurer of our association, to whom all contributions, donations and subscriptions are to be forwarded, and communications on the subject addressed.

(Signed) R. J. OGLESBY,
President of the Association.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Wells Refuses to Extend the Right of Suffrage to the Negro.

Condition of Affairs in North and West Louisiana.

The steamer *Mississippi* from New-Orleans July 11, arrived here yesterday:

GOV. WELLS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The New-Orleans papers publish a correspondence between T. J. DURANT, President, ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Vice-President, and others of the Central Executive Committee and Gov. WELLS. The former gentlemen say:

We ask that before you shall order any general State election, or for members of Congress, you shall cause a complete registration to be made, in every parish of the State, of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race or origin, who have resided twelve months in Louisiana.

This will introduce to the ballot-box the loyal element of the black race hitherto disfranchised, but who have acquired by emancipation the title of citizens, and who have earned by their devotion to the country, and possess by natural justice, the right to participate in government.

Such an act, Sir, will make you forever loved and respected in Louisiana and throughout our country. It will insure the tranquility of the State; it will establish the logical consequences of emancipation; it will put an end to the power of that aristocracy which organized the rebellion and still ambitiously aims at the power of the government; it will neutralize and overpower the rebel elements which cannot be successfully excluded from the polls; it will speed our State on a new and unknown career of wealth and honor.

We respectfully ask a reply in writing to this communication, and that you will be pleased to name an early day on which to give it.

Gov. WELLS replies as follows under date of July 10:

In answer to your address, so dictatorial and presumptive, I would say that the elective franchise is defined by law and its exercise must be in accordance therewith.

I do not believe that the constitution and civil government of Louisiana has been overthrown by the rebellion, and the creation of a new government is not within my province, if I admitted the necessity.

I do profess, and do hold, however, contrary to your confidently-expressed opinion, by the form of election which took place in February, 1864, and in no respect act "independent of the formal organic law," as you affect to believe.

It is true the exceptional condition of our political affairs compels recourse to military authority to supplement, momentarily, the deficiencies of the law, when my powers, as defined by statute, are unequal to the emergency. This resource, however, I have sparingly invoked, and only against persons in office, whose shameless abuse of their places, or venial conduct, compelled it.

Neither have I, as you erroneously assert, transcended the requirements of law in defining "the qualifications of those who may be admitted to the registration as voters in New-Orleans." All persons legally entitled to vote, and none others, can register. So too, do you misstate the fact when you say that "I permit a different rule in the country." In both instances my conduct is controlled by the law. No registry that I am aware of has ever existed in any State of the Union in rural districts. None certainly ever has in Louisiana. I see no reason now for any departure from the usual course; and if I did I do not claim any competence to direct it to be done.

When you ask, therefore, that I shall, "before any general State election, order a complete registration in every parish of the State of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race or origin," for the reasons already advanced, I decline to comply.

In coming to this conclusion I have no other difficulty than is presented by your confident predictions of the evils that must follow a non-compliance with your demands. Political prophesying, however, has long since ceased to alarm mankind. I recollect political prophesies made by the chief signers of this address, within the past twenty years, which have been so falsified by events that the apprehensions their present ones might otherwise inspire are blunted or dissipated completely. Both in the Native American and Know-Nothing eras their vaticinations were as boldly made that the naturalization and immigration of foreigners would as certainly destroy the nation, as they now are unless the negro, ignorant, inexperienced and incapable as he is admitted to be, is endowed with the elective franchise. Are these gentlemen less fallible to-day than at the time referred to? Even within the last four years some of the more conspicuous members of the "Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage" lent their powerful assistance to transfer the political power of the State from the parishes containing a large white population to the few white owners of large slave property in others. This was called the total population basis of representation

I do not call in question, gentlemen, the sincerty of any of you. I take it for granted you are perfectly sincere in your love of our emancipated people, and conscientiously believe the latter are entitled to the elective franchise; but you cannot be surprised if I cannot come to your conclusions so speedily as you have done, recollecting, as I do, the eloquent letter of your President, Mr. T. J. DURANT, who so late as 1862, in a memorable letter to President LINCOLN, protested against the taking of slaves from their owners and the iniquities of the blockade of the ports of the States in rebellion.

Where gentlemen who claim to represent an organization so sonorous in name as the "Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage" have exhibited so much versatility of opinion in so short a time, and have prophesied so often in defiance of the logic of history and experience, they cannot be astonished if I should cling to the laws and the constitution as my guides rather than to their predictions, however confidently and egotistically pronounced the latter may be.

I cannot either accept, however anxious to do so I might be, your conclusion that the endowment of the negro with the franchise would strengthen the Union cause or the National Government.

I dissent in toto from that conclusion. On the contrary, I am fully persuaded, from my knowledge of the negro character, that nine out of ten of the late entire slave population would support their former masters, personally or politically, or any way, in preference to all strangers—and I regard all as strangers in this connection who did not stand in this domestic relation toward them. Nay, more, I believe in my heart that within twelve months from the time the negro would obtain the suffrage, neither the unfaltering Southern Union man, nor the Union man whose loyalty dates from his obtainment of Federal office, could live otherwise than on sufferance in the States where the privilege was given, if the individuals lately in rebellion were disposed to countenance such proceedings.

In kindly and good feeling for the African, I yield to none, even among the oldest or newest of his friends; and while no man, North or South is more willing to accept the situation as produced by the war, both as respects him and all other issues determined by the conflict, I neither deem it wise or expedient to clothe him with the suffrage, nor can I see aught but danger and difficulties in the agitation and discussion of such topics. The emancipated slave has much to learn. He has obtained rights, and they are universally, frankly recognized; he has duties to discharge which it is incumbent upon us all to instruct him to appreciate and perform. Should it please Providence to fit him intellectually for an equal place in the body politic, with the white citizens of the republic, at a period much sooner than is now anticipated, I have no doubt all will rejoice; meanwhile, it is obligatory upon all to obey the laws and submit without repining to the popular arbitrament on this and all other subjects.

I have full faith in the National Administration. The distinguished patriot now discharging the onerous duties of the President of the Republic has enunciated his policy of reconstruction; that policy has my cordial approval, and no means at my disposal, by which I can rightfully strengthen and sustain his administration, will be left unemployed to that end. On the other hand, my duty, as Governor of the State, is faithfully to execute the laws, and this, with the help of God and the generous coöperation of my fellow citizens, I hope to do satisfactorily, impartially and justly. I do not intend, under any circumstances, to substitute my own will for the written law, nor to arrogate to myself powers unusual or improper to be exercised by an elective officer in a republican government.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

FROM WEST LOUISIANNA.

From the True Delta, July 11.

The gunboat *Carrabassett*, six guns, arrived at this port on Thursday evening, from a fifteen months' cruise in the waters of West Louisiana. During her eventful, and at times trying, voyage, she passed through nearly all the bayous, creeks and streams of that portion of our State, at times penetrating to points never before reached by a steamer.

The report of her operations shows that the *Carrabassett* has rendered excellent service in the way of capturing arms, ammunition, horses, &c.; but her principal service has been in preventing and breaking up the contraband trade which was carried on previous to the removal of trade restrictions, and in this service her efforts proved very successful.

A month or so ago, information having been sent to the officers of the boat, she proceeded up the Teche Bayou to St. Martinsville, where a large quantity of machinery, belonging to the light-houses on the coast, was found and taken possession of. These light-houses were dismantled some time since by order of Gen. LOVELL, and the fixtures, which are of a very superior description, were taken to St. Martinsville and secreted. The recovery of them comes at a most opportune moment, and will be a saving to the government of about $30,000. The *Carrabassett* was the first Union gunboat that ever visited St. Martinsville, and was an object of great curiosity to the people. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen visited the vessel during her stay, and many friendships sprang up between them and the officers.

The last duty performed by the *Carrabassett* was convoying transports and carrying troops to Washington and other points on Bayou Courtableau and Teche. This gave her officers a fine opportunity to see the country and converse with the people, all of whom seemed anxious that the authorities should send a provost-guard at once. The well-known guerrilla, BAILEY VINCENT, has a gang of about a dozen men, who commit the most outrageous acts. The citizens of Franklin have joined with the Federal soldiers in several attempts to capture them, but have failed thus far. This band has several times entered the town of Franklin, robbed the stores, shot into houses, and committed other dastardly acts. When the *Carrabassett* left Brashear City on the morning of the 4th inst., a guard had not occupied Franklin; but, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens, a guard of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry was ordered to leave Brashear for that point on the same day.

The wrecks of the gunboats *Cotton, Diana, Hart* and several others, destroyed some two years ago, are still in the Teche, and greatly impede the navigation of that stream. The bridges across this bayou are also destroyed, and the wrecks float about in the water.

Many of the plantations are in excellent order, with crops in good condition and plenty of laborers. Others are deserted by both proprietors and hands, and are all in ruins. The gunboats in this section are invariably welcomed with demonstrations of joy, as bringing protection from the acts of lawless persons.

FROM NORTH LOUISIANA.

From the True Delta, July 10.

We had the pleasure this morning of grasping the hand of Major-Gen. FRANK J. HERRON, who arrived in this city on Wednesday night, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. The General, we are happy to say, is in good health, and looks remarkably well. He is accompanied by Surgeon O. M. HUMPHREYS, Lieut. A. RAYBURN, A. A. Q. M., Lieut. WM. H. GLADWIN, A. C. M., and Capt. E. E. SHELTON, C. S., all of his staff. The party left Shreveport on Monday last, and arrived here on Wednesday evening, making the quickest trip on record.

Gen. HERRON informs us that the planters of North Louisiana are still suffering from the disorganization of the labor system, but that many contracts with laborers are being made, and the people seem disposed to make the best of existing circumstances. All the planters have in fine crops, principally of corn, but still each has a few acres of cotton. If enough labor can be obtained to take off and properly secure the crops, the General thinks the people of that section of our State will next year be in a condition to start with all the vigor and with as bright prospects as in the happy days of yore. We sincerely hope his conjectures will prove correct.

CATTLE FROM TEXAS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 11.

As good mutton as was ever brought to market was sold yesterday morning at 20 cents per pound. Beef, of as good quality, was sold at 30 cents per pound. Now, as good mutton is usually in as good demand and as much sought after as beef, we were a little surprised at this disparity of prices. We were soon, however, enlightened on the subject by a beef butcher, who informed us that the decline in the price of mutton was due to the fact that large droves were on their way to the city from Texas. This intelligence has already reached us from persons who have recently come from the great grazing State. The practibility of driving sheep such a great distance has been fully proved by experience. Three years ago, large droves of sheep were driven to this city from the Rio Grande, and the sheep arrived here in better condition than when they left. They are driven across a country which, at this season of the year, is one great, rich meadow, with frequent ponds of fresh water and salt lakes and marshes, and thus, by easy marches and careful herding, arrive here in much better condition than the poor, imprisoned, crowded inmates of steamboats and flatboats which get nothing to eat on their voyage but dry hay. What is thus done with sheep, may also be done with beef cattle; and these droves of sheep, at least, will prove the *avant couriers* of like droves of the fine, fat and deliciously flavored beeves from the musquit pastures of Texas. The disbandment of the armies will throw a great many people into this business, and herding and cattle driving promises to be one of the most flourishing occupations in the Southwest. Its success and increase will produce two effects of great value and importance to our city. The first is the augmentation of the wealth and great development of the resources of a State with whose progress and advancement our city is closely identified; and the second is the assurance that our markets will be well supplied with the great essentials of subsistence, at reasonable prices. These prices ought to be lower than in any o her city in the Union, as no other community will have so easy and cheap an access to so great a source of supply. The greatest need now of New-Orleans is cheap subsistence, which will offer temptation to emigration, and encouragement of labor and industry, and prevent that great obstacle to our city's progress in population and wealth, to wit: the expensiveness of living, and the consequent tendency of certain classes of our population to remove to other parts of the country, where, though their labor may not be so remunerative, the cost of living is so much lower.

RAISING THE VARUNA.

From the True Delta, July 10.

A very interesting submarine experiment, which gives every promise of success, is now being made in the Missipi River, below New-Orleans. Our readers will remember that the United States gunboat *Varuna*, at the time of the fleet attack apon Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, safely ran the gauntlet of the forts and followed in chase of one of the Confederate gunboats. One mile above Quarantine a ball from the latter struck the *Varuna*, sinking her almost immediately.

For three years this ship has lain in the bottom of the river, but a short time since it was determined to attempt to again set her afloat. The work was placed in charge of Col. COLBURN, formerly Superintendent of the Opelousas Railroad, and he is confident of having her all right again in a couple of months. From an officer who went down, and passed all through the ship in submarine armor, we learn that she is in very good condition. Some six men are at work on her, and they have succeeded in clearing away 3,000 tons of mud, which has formed quite a bar in the river, and 300 tons of coal. Muskets, cutlasses, ammunition, mess stores and many other things have been brought up in good condition, including a full supply of medical stores in bottles marked "old Bourbon." Our informant, who is quite a judge, says that the three years this popular and valuable medicine has passed in the bottom of the river has considerably improved its flavor, and it has been so long surrounded with water that it requires not a drop in it. The fact that the "navy sherry" locker was found undisturbed, speaks well for the temperate habits of the catfish in the lower Mississippi.

Col. COLBURN intends prosecuting the work vigorously until the old *Varuna* is again able to plow the waters of the vasty deep "like a thing of life," We wish him speedy success.

THE SUMMER FRESHET.

Great Destruction Along the Schuylkill, Wissahickon and Delaware.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 18.

During Sunday afternoon and evening heavy black clouds were seen to the southwest of the city, and toward night our citizens expected to be visited with a heavy rain-storm; but to the surprise of almost every one there was but a slight sprinkle of rain. The clouds seemed to have passed up the Schuylkill some distance west of the river, and when reaching the upper part of the city, about Chestnut Hill, Roxborough, and through that section of country, the rain came down in a perfect flood, washing roads and swelling small streams into angry torrents, which, on reaching the Schuylkill and Wissahickon, carried away houses, bridges, &c.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night at Fairmount, there was only a depth of about two inches of water on the dam, but in the course of half an hour the roar of water was heard by the watchman, and before the flood-gates could be closed there was over four feet of water on the dam, and an immense amount of lumber, logs, broken bridges, &c., passing over. By 2 o'clock yesterday morning the water had risen to 8½ feet, the highest point reached for many years. The works were of course stopped, and the mill-houses were flooded to the depth of five or six feet, injuring some of the engines, and breaking two of the old water-wheels so badly that some time will be required to get them in running order again. The most extensive damage, however, was to the pier at the west end of the Fairmount dam. This pier is constructed of massive blocks of granite some six feet in thickness. Back of it a stone wall extends down to the river, and in between this and the pier loose stones and dirt have been piled. The water came down the river with such force that it was carried over the pier, and in a short time the earth and stones to the extent of sixty feet long and twenty feet wide were swept into the river, creating some alarm for the safety of the dam. The Chief Engineer at once procured a canal-boat and loaded it with stone, for the purpose of sinking it in the rear of the pier as soon as the state of the water would admit of it.

During the entire night a vast amount of lumber and parts of bridges went crashing over the dam. A large number of logs and pieces of timber were caught in the eddy which forms below the dam, and towed into the shore. One man caught a barrel of whisky which was swiftly floating down the stream, and as soon as the bung could be removed, a number of judges of whisky pronounced it good. The fortunate captor sold his prize for $5.

A large quantityof bridge-timber, at Girard-avenue, belonging to the Junction Railroad Company, was washed away. The loss will be about $8,000 or $10,000. One or two canal boats passed over the dam, but as far as known no person was on board of them.

The piers at the Spring Garden Water Works were also covered with water, but no damage was done to the works. By 10 o'clock yesterday morning the water had fallen some four feet, and by night there was nothing more than a usual Summer freshet.

It is supposed that the disaster involved the loss of some lives. The soldiers stationed at the Gray's Ferry Arsenal state that when it was raging with its greatest violence, cries of human beings were heard as if proceeding from the vicinity of the Chesnut-street Bridge. It is believed that a canal boat was torn from its fastenings and borne down the surging waters until it struck the piers of the bridge, and was thence dashed to fragments. The cries of the inmates for assistance were distinctly heard, but it was impossible to render them any assistance. There is some mystery connected with this affair. It must have come from some distance up the river and passed over the dam at Fairmount. The shrieks of the unfortunate inmates produced quite a sensation, but the darkness of the night prevented any aid reaching them.

The temporary pier and scaffolding between the eastern and middle piers of the Chestnut-street bridge were torn loose and carried away by the angry flood. This is a misfortune, as it will still further retard the completion of that much needed improvement. The immediate vicinity of the bridge was a scene of complete desolation. The wharves on either side of the river were completely submerged, and in all probability there is a large amount of valuable property either carried off or destroyed. The force of the water had driven up upon the bank a number of the canal boats that were moored at the wharves and perhaps did damage to the shipping which we were unable in the excitement to obtain. Near the City Gas Works, just above the Market-street bridge, was a train of loaded coal cars. They were not moved from their position, but were almost covered with the floating debris that came down the river. At the west end of the bridge the lumber belonging to the steam saw-mill was distributed over the adjacent lots, and a large quantity of it hopelessly lost. During the course of the night a barge loaded with coal broke from its moorings near Fairmount and floated down to the Chestnut-street bridge, where it was dashed to pieces against the centre pier. There was a vast amount of damage done to the wharves and shipping, which it is impossible to estimate at present.

Messrs. MAULE & BROTHERS, at Lombard-street wharf, and J. SIDNEY KEEN & CO., just below Market-street, lumber merchants, suffered from the floating off of their stock. An incident occurred, about 4 o'clock, on board a canal-boat near Market-street wharf. A man was discovered sleeping soundly, and all attempts to awake him on the part of the police were vain. The boat was swept out by the tide and struck one of the piers of the bridge. What became of the somnolent man we have not learned. It was thought the Gray's Ferry Bridge, which is undergoing repairs, would be carried away, but fortunately no damage was done it. The Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge across the Schuylkill at Christian-street is intact, though two canal-boats were yesterday wedged between the piers. The old western wheels at Fairmount were stopped yesterday, the houses being almost wholly under water. A number of barrels of coal-oil, stored on the Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, at the west end of the Market-street Bridge, were floated off.

A sad affair occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A woman, who was on board a canal-boat that was going down stream, attempted to throw her baby ashore at the gas-works, but unfortunately she missed her aim, and the child fell into the river and was drowned.

The Wissahickon, that empties into the Schuylkill four miles above Fairmount, and which, on ordinary occasions, is a quiet and respectable stream, got very high, tearing down dams, and everything that attempted to check its headlong course. At Megargee's mills, one of the first that the flood encountered, the bridges, which span the stream, were swept away like chaff, and the water found its way into the paper mill among the machinery, and into the engine-room, to the depth of seven feet. Rags to a large amount were washed away, and paper was sadly damaged. The whole loss here is estimated at $8,000. The Hanwell Paper Mills, one mile from MEGARGEE's, and belonging to EDWARD MEGARGEE, were flooded, but the damage done was not very serious. The wooden bridge at this point was also washed away.

Down the stream, at HEFT's woolen mills, the flood did more damage than at almost any other point. The covered wooden bridge was lifted from its resting-place, and sent whirling down the stream like a feather, breaking to pieces as it came in contact with immense trees, which had been torn out by the roots, and were floating down the river. The dye-house connected with Mr. HEFT's mill, constructed of stone, in a substantial manner, was totally demolished and the dye-vats floated down the river like boats, and were stopped by the trees which line the banks of the Schuylkill. The barn was also washed away, and a horse and wagon carried down by the flood. The horse was drowned, and subsequently he was seen to pass over the dam at Fairmount. The machinery on the first floor of the mill-house is rendered almost useless by the water. Some of it is broken, and all of it was covered with water and mud to the depth of about seven feet. The loss at HEFT's is estimated at about $30,000.

KITCHEN's woolen mill, some distance below HEFT's, was also damaged. The water entered the dry-house, and caused a heavy damage. The covered bridge at at this point was also washed away. The only bridge left in its place was the red bridge, on Brooks' lane.

At the mouth of the Wissahickon and at Dobson's mill, just above, the full force of the torrent which had been so destructive could be seen. Here upon every hand lay trees which had been uprooted, bridge timbers, logs, doors, window sash, stones, &c. The dam just above the mill was entirely swept away; this caused the flood to spread over into the road and around the mill. The picker house, on the north side of the main building, was undermined, and it fell with a loud crash, breaking and otherwise destroying a half dozen pickers and a lot of goods. Mr. DOBSON estimates his loss at about $8,000. The old stone bridge at this point is a perfect wreck, nothing being left but the two arches which span the stream, while the earth at the north end of it has been swept away for about thirty feet, taking the railroad track with it, and causing, of course, a change of cars at this point if it is desired to reach Manayunk by the horse railroad.

The cottage of Mr. DOBSON stands on the west side of the road, and near the stream; this was kept in place by ropes. Mr. JONES, the watchman at the mill, was on the porch, but the water rose so fast that he had to get into a tree, where he remained until a rope could be thrown to him, and he was thus brought to dry land. The stable just below the house was flooded with water, but the horses were rescued.

Rittenhouse Woolen Mill, on the Wissahickon, was also flooded, and the lower floor washed out.

The old log cabin, well known to the frequenters of the grateful shades and delicious cat-fish suppers to be found along the Wissahickon, had a narrow escape. The flood poured over the banks at this point, uprooting trees, and entering the bar of the cabin, causing barrels to knock against each other, and playing the deuce generally with decanters and other fixtures. The pet bear belonging to this place was chained to a tree, which was washed away. Bruin's chain broke, thus giving him his freedom, and he made good use of it by fleeing to the woods for safety. He made his way into School-house-lane, and entered the barn of a gentleman residing near the road. He was aroused from his sleep by a terrific noise near his house, which was caused by a fight between the bear and a pet goat. Bruin was captured and returned to his owner.

At Manayunk there was much excitement. The citizens were aroused by the ringing of the factory bells, which were clamoring for the workmen to turn out and remove the perishable articles, stored in the lower rooms of the mills, which line the banks of the Scouylkill in front of the town. Scarcely had scores of men obeyed the summons, and performed the duty assigned them, when the water was upon them, filling the basement stories of all the mills; but fortunately the removal of the goods prevented any material damage being done. Some of the residents in the lower section of the town had to be removed from the second story of their homes in boats. Eight canal boats, moored near the canal locks, broke loose and were swept down the river. The crews were on board of most of them, and on one were the captain and his family. Great fears were entertained for their safety, and it was reported that one boat with persons on board had gone over the dam. We learned, however, that this was not true. Several of the boats were stopped by the trees along the river banks, and three of them by the piers of Columbia bridge, and the individuals were rescued at this point by a colored man, who ventured out in the stream with his boat. The canal-boats were, however, greatly damaged by coming in such violent contact with the bridges. HOLT's mill, at Manayunk, was slightly damaged, and several cases of goods in WALLACE's mill were damaged by water. NIXON's paper mill and the pulp near by escaped injury. These works are surrounded with a heavy stonewall, which kept the water back and no doubt saved much valuable property.

The guard-gate, at Flat Rock dam, above Manayunk, was washed out. The water rose so fast, and rushed down with such velocity, that the watchman had no time to close them. The waste-way at this place, and the wall between the canal and the Schuylkill, were also destroyed, and it is supposed that the water will have to be let out of the canal at this point until the necessary repairs can be made, but a very long time will not be required.

The track of the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad, at Lafayette, near Spring Mills, was washed away for a distance of about 300 feet, and travel was interrupted during yesterday. The damage was caused by the destruction of a dam on a small stream which empties into the Schuylkill near this point.

Stony Creek, just above Norristown, was also much swollen, and a great deal of property, consisting of lumber, coal, &c., washed away.

The water in the Wissahickon, it is said, was four feet higher than ever known before, at least within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and, viewing the destruction caused by the flood, such a statement seems probable. The turnpike is cut in deep ridges; trees that have been landmarks for many years were torn out by the roots and carried to the Schuylkill, as if they were nothing more than small blocks of wood. The shore at the mouth of the creek is piled up with trees, bridge-timber and lumber eight and ten feet high. The old stone bridge, crossed by the Manayunk Passenger Railroad, was built in the year 1800, and was partially destroyed in 1832, and again a few years back, when a portion of the dam now destroyed was carried away. Some time will elapse before the road can be used with vehicles, though railroad travel is not stopped, as passengers change cars. The lumber and logs secured below the dam is immense, as a great number of men in boats were out all night.

A correspondent, who resides near the Wissahickon, informs us that the new iron bridge at Valley Green was also carried away by the water. The stream commenced to rise at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and by 2 o'clock on Monday morning all the bridges were swept away. A temporary bridge for foot passengers was erected yesterday over the Wissahickon, on the line of the Ridge-avenue Turnpike Company, and to-day a temporary bridge for wagons will be erected. The scene of the devastation in this locality was visited yesterday by hundreds of people, who had never seen such a wreck before, and it is to be hoped will never see again.

Gray's Ferry Bridge was visited yesterday afternoon by a large number of persons, who were attracted there to look at the vast amount of timber, vessels, canal boats and debris of various kinds which had lodged in the river above that point. The loss by the storm will be very heavy, but a just estimate of it cannot be arrived at now.

The immense amount of debris passing down the Schuylkill during the day threatened the bridges over the river, and the rope-ferry bridge was so much injured that travel will be suspended over it until it can be repaired, when due notice of the fact will be given.

Between the Market-street bridge and Gray's Ferry bridge there are some ten or fifteen canal boats partially wrecked by coming in contact with the piers of the bridges. One loaded with coal was sunk, and another struck some of the piles at Chestnut-street bridge, and was nearly cut in two. The voices heard for help below Chestnut-street, it is supposed, came from a sinking canal boat, which had broken loose from below the dam. The high tide and the rushing water, filled with timber of all kinds, made it extremely dangerous for boats to be loose in the stream.

So far as was known yesterday, there was no material damage to the canal of the Delaware Division. What slight damage had been done was below New-Hope, and would not interfere with navigation.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND M'MURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.

The Commissioners' table this morning bore a huge pile of affidavits, and the benches of the trial chamber presented a formidable array of policemen to whom these documents were likely to be entertaining or otherwise, as the event might demonstrate. There were precisely eighty complaints. We regard this as an exhibit which is highly creditable to the management of the Metropolitan Police Department, since not one of these complaints is for an offence that a civilian might not commit with impunity. Policemen are rigidly held to the most exemplary conduct, and the rules of the department descends to so many minute particulars, that the wonder is how it happens that among more than 2,000 men only eighty are caught tripping during the week. Inspector Dilks may make an entrance and an exit at any moment—the Captains know not where; the Captain of a precinct may suddenly fall upon any unlucky sergeant or roundsman that may be neglecting duty, and the sergeants and roundsmen are required to be ever on the alert, and to report the most trivial violation of police rule—and yet we have only eighty policemen called to trial, and the majority of these show cause and go back to their respective precincts in triumph. It may be that a wholesome dread of the record is an ever-present reminder to the officers when on duty; we dare say it is, since there is an impression among the force that the commissioners, in weighing an officer, merely glance at the record and note the number of charges that have been entertained, without troubling themselves with questions touching the nature of those charges. We are glad to learn that this impression is erroneous. Were it not, many of the officers who were summoned to trial to-day could not expect to remain on the force another week. We give, the number of complaints that stand on record against the names of the officers respectively,

TO-DAY'S CAEENDAR.

	Number of Complaints Pre-cinct.	Pre-viously.		Number of Complaints Pre-cinct.	Pre-viously.
John T. Brady	5	1	Isaac Mead	10	2
Wm. H. Dakin	3	1	Peter Gallagher	3	7
James Trainer	28	0	Alonzo Forbes	12	4
John H. Riggs	14	2	Philip Farley	5	2
John T. Kennedy	14	3	Wm. W. Martin	5	8
Michael Crowley	30	3	Miles Murphy	5	1
James Birdsell	44	4	James Gilmartin	9	0
Frederick Droge	4	12	Ed. T. Boughton	19	9
John C. Dooley	30	5	George R. Niblo	29	6
Geo. W. Josling	15	14	Lewis Karcher	46	1
Edward Powers	7	1	John McCormick	5	2
John L. Dawson	42	13	Benno Lowenthal	5	4
Philip O'Brien	13	11	John Kelly	8	5
Michael J. Cline	21	4	James Carsen	5	5
Henry Kidd	42	1	Bernard O'Rourke	5	20
Wm. McLaughlin	44	5	John Pigott	14	1
R. D. McIntyre	21	0	George Lonsdale	14	8
Francis Fawcett	18	10	John Cooper	15	1
Wm. Bower	28	0	Jacob M. Ames	3	4
Ralph Archbold	19	2	Edward Fallahee	3	12
Isaac B. Smith	16	8	Edward A. Joyce	5	35
James Mounell	15	0	Wm. F. Libineau	15	8
Hor'ce McCarthy	5	6	J. S. Van Riper	5	3
Valentine Eulner	15	13	Edmund Bodine	9	25
A. McCafferty	5	1	Wm. McGeough	29	3
John B. Ely	15	1	Wm. Beaman	23	10
Jacob Theobald	11	2	Wm. E. Fox	23	2
Rich'd Doncourt	29	14	Wm. Bergen	5	6
Enos W. Ruland	46	2	M. Kennedy	29	9
Wm. Martin	4	4	Aaron Mabie	29	2
D. M. Stoothoff	44	2	Benj. G. Noyes	29	4
Edward Derham	44	0	John L. Davis	29	11
James Cannen	42	4	John McCusker	29	1
T. H. Dwyer	29	1	H. A. Maynard	29	14
Chas. T. Mills	29	0	Wm. L. Wallace	7	1
Jacob Van Duzer	15	3	Henry Stutsberg	10	8
Wm. Irwin	6	10	Anten Graff	17	0
Edward Tracy	6	2	Wm. Green	10	10
August Briede	14	8	Thos. Harrold	41	2
Hanford Corby	10	12	Thos. McGuirk	6	1

Now, in nine cases out of nearly any ten in this seemingly black record, if we consult Mr. Mellish's phonographic reports of the trials, we shall find the the officers were quite as near right as was

ROUNDSMAN WILLIAM GREEN

in apprehending private John Tracy, an honorably-discharged soldier who, having been four years absent on the tented field, returned to his native city only to get lost, on the night of his return, on one of the new "zig-zag railways," as he styles them. The soldier says that the car which he entered was taking him "everywhere and nowhere," and at length, utterly confused, and perhaps thinking that he might have fallen among the cow-path streets of Boston, he quit the car and appealed to Roundsman Green for guidance. It appears that the officer "discovered a mare's nest," for he addressed Private Tracy as a bounty-jumper, and the private resented the foul imputation, and was about to chastise his defamer, when a top-heavy Station-house staggered into view. Private Tracy confessed that he had indulged with his old friends; the officer proved that he apprehended Mr. T. for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and President Acton dismissing the complaint, remarked that Green "had the best of the commissioners as usual." And here is another case, wherein a very serious charge dwindles into the immaterial offence of

NOT PROMPTLY RENDERING A NUMBER.

Mr. Louis Cassel, of No. 138 Delancey-street, shoe manufacturer, sworn—I was sitting on a door-step, and Officer Henry Stutsburg, of the Thirteenth Precinct, ordered me to go on; I went to an auction store, and he there again spoke to me, and I asked him why he didn't order two Irishmen there to move on; I said I supposed that Irishmen were better than Dutchmen; the officer then put his hand on my breast and took me to the station-house. Officer Stutsburg—"Mr. Cassel was smoking over a grate under which was a crate of straw, and the two Irishmen that I did not arrest were sitting at their own threshold." It was pretty conclusively shown that Mr. Cassel's remark concerning the relative value of Germans and Irishmen in the officer's view exasperated him, and hence the arrest. As Mr. Cassel was dismissed by Sergeant Gay without holding him five minutes at the police station, it did not appear to the commissioners that any considerable harm had resulted from the arrest, and it is hardly probable that the officer will suffer to the extent of more than a fine of one day for omitting to give his number immediately upon hearing the demand therefor.

AND YET ANOTHER.

Mrs. Ann Quinn, of No. 36 East Broadway, preferred complaint against patrolman William L. Wallace, for entering her dwelling and dragging her therefrom without cause, clubbing her on the arms in making the arrest, on the 4th inst. The officer called in his behalf Mr. Morris Dichenberg, of No. 36 East Broadway, and he testified that Mrs. Quinn had thrown India crackers from her windows, and endangered his furniture; that he had remonstrated, without avail; and that Mrs. Q. informed him that she would fire the house if she pleased. Mr. Dichenberg called Officer Wallace to arrest Mrs. Quinn. It was further shown that Mrs. Quinn resisted the officer, and that patrolman Wallace did not employ any unnecessary force in making the arrest.

HERE IS A PUZZLER.

Miss Kate Kallett, of No. 12 Ridge-street, appeared against Policeman Thomas McGurik, alleging that on the 30th of June, late at night, in Chambers-street, corner of Chatham, while she was waiting for a car, she asked information of the officer. Miss Kallett testified as follows: "He made an insulting remark, and arrested me; I shouted, and a civilian approached and assisted the officer in taking me to the Fourth Ward Police Station, where I was thrust into a cell; thence, in the morning, I was taken to the Tombs, and there fined $10; I work for my sustenance, and here is a certificate from my employer." Miss Kallett handed President Acton the paper. Officer McGurik said that Miss Kallett was talking to a man, between midnight and 1 o'clock; and he called in private watchman Louis Corbett, who testified that the complainant is to his knowledge a bawd. The commissioners were not pleased with the introduction of such a witness, and Miss Kallett declared his testimony to be unqualifiedly false. Mr. Acton—"Miss Kallett, come here next week, with witnesses to show that you are an honest, hard-working young woman; and you, Officer McGurik, come with all the evidence that you can get, for you need it."

TAKE THIS FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.

Mr. John Scullen, of Tenth-avenue, complained of Policeman John C. Dooley, and made affidavit that on the night of the 28th of June he saw the officer, in uniform, playing euchre in William Deppleman's liquor-store, in Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street. Mr. Acton—"Why do you bring this complaint?" "Solely because respectable citizens in the neighborhood do not desire that this officer shall be longer retained in the precinct." Officer Dooley—"This complaint has been preferred through pure malice, because I arrested Mr. Scullen's brother for disgraceful drunkenness, and the citizens who desire my removal are persons who have frequently been arrested, and who have threatened my life; Scullen has threatened to have my shield off; I admit that I played at cards, but not while on duty, or in uniform; your records, Messrs. Commissioners, will show that I was not on duty." The Commissioners reserved their decision.

HOW THEY "BEAT" CAPT. PETTY.

Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Ward, having heard that Patrolmen Philip Farley and Miles Murphy occasionally drank liquor in the saloons on their post, watched them, and at about 6 o'clock one morning, saw the two enter the Brandreth House restaurant, and presently he entered, and, seizing a glass from Officer Farley's hand, inquired what he had been drinking. "Water," replied the patrolman. "High old water," said Capt. Petty, turning on his heels. The officer begged the Captain to listen to an explanation, but he declined. Officer Murphy, in defence, said that a soldier who had been robbed of $60 requested him to go into the saloon and apprehend the thief, and that, not knowing what manner of man he might encounter, he called Officer Farley to accompany him. Reaching the interior of the saloon, the soldier was unable to discover the thief, and he invited the officers to join him in a social drink, but they rejected the offer, and Officer Murphy was just going out when Capt. Petty entered. Mr. Kilpatrick, the bar-keeper, testifies that the officers could not easily have drunk in his place unknown to him, and that in his belief they drank no intoxicating liquor in his house; his glasses had not been washed and may have retained the odor of gin when Capt. Petty tested Farley's glass by smelling. Both Officers swear positively that they drank only water. Decision reserved.

SURGEON BLIVEN VS. OFFICER PHILIP O'BRIEN.

Surgeon Bliven, remarking to the commissioners that it was an unpleasant duty that the rules required him to perform, entered a charge of intoxication against Patrolman Philip O'Brien, of the Thirteenth Precinct. The officer said that, having been wounded in the discharge of his duty, he called at Surgeon Bliven's, at night, and was told to go elsewhere, as the doctor had closed for the night. He informed the doctor that he was a policeman, and was thereupon admitted. Surgeon Bliven accused him of drunkenness, and he retorted that he had smoked a cigar and drunk two glasses of lager with his friends. Officer O'Brien introduced Peter Copacher, of Delancey-street, keeper of a lager-bier saloon, and that worthy testified that the officer was perfectly sober at the time when he was alleged to have been intoxicated. Mr. Acton to Mr. Copacher—"Did you ever see a man drunk?" "Yaw." "Do your customers get drunk?" "Sometimes." "How drunk do the get before you call in the police?" The officer introduced other testimony to show that he was sober, and closed by saying that he never touches spirits, and was never in his life intoxicated.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A SOLDIER GARROTED AND ROBBED.

Michael Kinsler, a returned soldier, No. 39 Madison-street, entered a complaint of robbery against Thomas McSherry. Kinsler alleges that on the night of the 13th inst. he met McSherry in a porter-house at the intersection of King and Varick streets. After drinking together they left the saloon, when McSherry assaulted Kinsler, brutally beating him. Two confederates joined McSherry, and the three robbed the soldier, after rendering him insensible by their violence. On recovering his consciousness, Kinsler found that he had been robbed of $134, the thieves having cut his pocket from his pantaloons. Since the time of his assault, Kinsler has been suffering from his injuries. He gave Officer Jay, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, a description of McSherry, and yesterday that officer arrested him. Kinsler positively identified the prisoner as his assailant. Justice Dodge committed thh accused for trial without bail.

ANOTHER BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Henry Schroeder, while waiting for a car at the intersection of Broome-street and the Bowery, was surrounded by a crowd of thieves, one of whom seized his watch and chain and ran away with it. Schroeder pursued the thief, and giving the alarm, Officer Stagg, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested him. The prisoner threw the watch and chain away during his flight, and they were recovered. The accused, who gave his name as Wm. Johnson, was committed for trial. His accomplices made their escape.

THE STOVER AND PORTER CASE.

The examination of the false pretence case of Henry D. Stover against Daniel M. Porter, in which the complainant charges that the defendant fraudulently obtained $20,000 from him, on the pretence that the money should be used to procure Stover's release from Fort Lafayette was continued yesterday before Justice Dodge. Mr. Stover's cross-examination was not concluded when the court adjourned to Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Officer McCarty, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested James Hart and Martin Brady, aged 16 and 17 years, who are accused of breaking into the plumbing establishment of Robert J. Ellis, No. 508 Sixth-avenue, and stealing a quantity of pipe. The accused were caught in the act. Justice Dodge committed them for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

BURGLARY IN FORSYTH-STREET.

The premises of Michael Mantel, in the rear of No. 77 Forsyth-street, were entered by burglars on Tuesday night, who stole a valise containing clothing and other property. Officer Jephson, of the Tenth Precinct, subsequently saw two suspicious-looking men carrying a valise through the Bowery, near Canal-street. The officer asked them what they were carrying, when they started to run away. He seized the one having the valise, when a desperate struggle ensued. The officer knocked the man down twice before he was able to take him to the station-house, where he gave his name as James Gordon. Justice Shandley committed him for examination. From a letter in the valise it was ascertained that the property belonged to Mantel.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

OBSCENE PRINTS SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

Yesterday Detectives McDougall and Gilmore entered the premises occupied by John H. Marlow, No. 14 John-street, and seized a large number of obscene prints, cards and other articles. Detective Gilmore, the complainant, alleges that Marlow occupies the premises as a manufactory for obscene articles. Justice Dowling detained Marlow for examination, and the obscene articles were taken to police headquarters.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Thomas Halpin was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling, on a charge of fracturing the thigh of Mrs. Mary Harland, while unloading cotton on the sidewalk in Greenwich-street. Officer Martin, of the Fifth Precinct, cautioned Hopkin against unloading carelessly. The carman paid no attention to the advice, and one of the cotton bales struck Mrs. Harland, who is 60 years of age, and fractured her thigh. The officer arrested Halpin, and Justice Dowling detained him for examination, on a charge of reckless conduct.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Two Germans—Augustus Kluke and Adam Miller by name—became involved in a quarrel in a saloon in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, during which Miller received a severe stab wound in the head at the hands of his antagonist. Officer Kelly, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested Kluke, and Justice Connolly held him to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery.

Morrisania—Before Justice Barnett.

HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.

Yesterday Sergeant Phillips, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested George Brown, who is accused of robbing several boarders at the Railroad Hotel, Morrisania, Westchester County. It appears that on Monday night three men took lodgings at the hotel, and during the night entered the rooms of some of the boarders, from which they stole jewelry and other valuables. Justice Barnett, of Morrisania, held Brown for trial.

Department of the East.

FACTS AND RUMORS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Major-Gen. Hooker is established at headquarters, and the interest felt in his intentions and presence by the citizens is manifested by the great number of callers, among whom are our most prominent people. On Tuesday two of our returning regiments halted in front of the Astor House, called for their old leader, and saluted him with prolonged and hearty cheers.

Maj.-Gen. Peck is still on duty. Brig.-Gen. F. H. Warren, we regret to learn, is seriously ill with bowel troubles contracted in his Western campaign. Brig.-Gen. W. H. Morris, whose painful wound continually opens, is also here. His tactics, by the way, recently adopted by the Metropolitan Police Board, have been likewise adopted in Washington. As yet there is no foundation for the statement that Gen. Sickles is to have command of New-York harbor.

Lieut.-Col. John A. Bolles, A. D. C., has been granted a leave of absence for seven days, that he might go to Washington. He has about concluded to accept the position of Solicitor-General to the Navy Department, a position which, by nature and culture, he is preëminently qualified to fill and adorn.

Naval Intelligence.

THE HARTFORD IN COMMISSION.

Once again the flag-ship *Hartford* is in commission, and the starry pennant floats from her main truck. She will be ready to sail in a few days to take her place at the head of the East India Squadron, bearing the broad pennant of Acting Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell. The following is a list of the officers of the vessel: Commander, R. W. Shufeldt; Lieutenant-Commander, Charles C. Carpenter; Lieutenants, J. H. Read, F. J. Higginson, E. T. Brown; Paymaster, Washington Irving; Chief-Engineer, Andrew Lawson; First Assistants, Fletcher A. Willson, W. T. E. Mullen; Second Assistants, Charles M. Burchard, Walter D. Smith; Acting Second Assistant, J. A. Crouthiers; Acting Third Assistants, Domingo Custano, George B. Boggs, Phillips Little; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. N. Penrose; Ensign, A. S. Crowninshield; Midshipmen, D. C. Woodward, F. H. Sheppard, H. Elmer, Wm. M. Folger; Lieutenant Marine Corps, E. C. Ganbadan; Carpenter, R. A. Williamson; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Sailmaker, J. A. Stevens; Boatswain, not reported. The ship was formally put in commission on Monday, the 17th inst., and was hauled out into the stream, where she now lies. Acting Rear-Admiral Bell, will be present, with his staff, to hoist the flag in a few days. He resides at Newburgh, on the Hudson.

TO DISCHARGED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

The officers at the navy-yard request us to state that every vacancy in the working department is filled, and that it is impossible to give any employment to applicants. Therefore it will be needless for persons to make any applications for some time to come. The master mechanics of each department have on file the names of several hundred men, who will be put to work when a vacancy occurs in the order in which they presented themselves. Our object in stating these facts is to acquaint all who may be seeking employment in this quarter that to press the matter is only a waste of time and money.

THE DUNDERBERG.

An impression has gone abroad that the public must be provided with tickets to witness the launch of the *Dunderberg*. No tickets will be required except to go *on board*. Only a limited number will be issued owing to the fact that the great weight of the ship and her armor and engines will not permit the admittance of the thousands who would desire to be launched on her. The yard will be open and free to all on the day of the launch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gunboat *Winooski*, Commander George H. Cooper, is lying off the Battery ready for sea, and awaiting orders.

The *Huntsville*, A. V. Lieut.-Commander Devins, has received her sailing orders. She will proceed to Boston, where she will take in tow the light-draught monitor *Suncook*, and will convoy her to the iron-clad rendezvous at League Island, near Philadelphia.

The iron-clad *Squando* lies at anchor off the Cob Dock at the Navy-yard.

On Monday there were seventy-two vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The Navy Agent at Boston is to be relieved from his duty, and the office placed in the hands of Paymaster Clarke, U. S. N.

Now that the war is over, the vessels of the navy will put on their black coats and drop the lead-color which they were ordered to wear while in active service.

Chief-Engineer Wm. W. W. Wood, United States Navy, will soon leave this city to take charge of the school of Naval Engineer Cadets, which will be located at Annapolis, Md., with the Naval Academy. Mr. Wood, in leaving this city, will part from a host of warm friends and admirers who regret that they will lose his agreeable society, and the benefit of his learning in the branch of the service in which he is so bright an ornament. Though soon to be located in a new field of labor the best wishes of all his friends and acquaintances will go with him.

Paymaster Burnett, of the United States receiving ship *North Carolina*, has been granted a brief leave of absence, after a long and arduous application to duties at this station. We scarce know of an officer attached to this ship who so much needs an opportunity to recuperate his health. He will visit Dartmouth, to be present at the Commencement exercises, not having been a participant since he graduated, after which he will visit the places endeared to him in childhood around beautiful Lake George.

Rear-Admiral F. H. Gregory visited the ocean iron-clad ram *Dunderberg*, now nearly ready for launching at the yard of W. H. Webb, Esq., foot of Sixth-street, East River, yesterday morning. The Admiral was entirely satisfied with the preparations being made for this great national event.

Sales of Pittston and Scranton Coal.

PRICES STEADY, SALES BRISK—A STRIKE AT THE MINES.

By order of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co. sold at public auction, yesterday, 20,000 tons of fresh-mined Pittston Coal, deliverable at Newburgh pro rata during the month of August. The attendance at the sale was large and the bidding spirited.

The following prices were obtained:

6,000 tons lump coal	$6 75	@$6 80
4,000 tons steamer coal	6 87½	@ —
2,500 tons grate coal	7 00	@ —
2,000 tons egg coal	7 05	@ 7 10
3,200 tons stove coal	7 15	@ 7 20
2,000 tons chestnut	6 30	@ —

The quantities were sold in large lots, and were all disposed of in about twenty minutes.

The following were the prices obtained at the company's sale in June last:

6,000 tons lump coal	$6 50	@$6 65
4,500 tons steamer coal	—	@ 6 75
2,500 tons grate coal	6 80	@ 7 05
1,500 tons egg coal	—	@ 7 00
2,000 tons stove coal	7 20	@ 7 25
1,500 tons chestnut coal	6 25	@ 6 50

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

By order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, 25,000 tons Scranton Coal, deliverable at Elizabethport, were sold at public auction yesterday, Mr. John H. Draper officiating as auctioneer. The President of the company, Mr. John Brisbin, said that, although they had announced a sale of 50,000 tons, yet, in consequence of a strike at the mines, they could only offer 25,000 tons.

The attendance at the sale was large, but the bidding rather slow.

The following prices were obtained, no steamboat coal being offered:

6,000 tons lump coal	$6 50	@$6 87½
6,000 tons grate coal	6 62½	@ 6 75
4,000 tons egg coal	6 75	@ 6 80
6,000 tons stove coal	7 00	@ 7 10
3,000 tons chestnut coal	6 25	@ 6 35
25,000 tons.		

The following were the prices obtained at the June sale:

3,000 tons steamboat coal	$6 87½	@$8 00
6,000 tons lump coal	6 25	@ 6 87
5,000 tons grate coal	6 50	@ 6 65
3,500 tons egg coal	6 55	@ 6 90
5,000 tons stove coal	6 65	@ 7 80
3,500 tons chestnut coal	6 00	@ 6 12½

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK.

A much larger attendance of spectators were present on the Bedford Cricket Grounds yesterday than on the day previous, the rain of Monday morning having deterred a crowd from visiting the grounds. The contest was resumed at 12:50, Bryan and Cassidy taking their places at the bat again. As both were in good trim, and on play another fine display at the bat was looked for, but after a few overs had been received from Hallis and Kidd it was at once seen that the increased liveliness of the ground had proportionally improved the bowling and great care was needed in defence of the wickets. Hallis especially being well on the spot all the time, and bowling very wickedly. Byron had played him neatly for a couple of singles, when on facing Kidd he gave a chance to Bullis at slip which was of course taken, and Byron retired for the splendid total of 75, the highest made in this country for many years past, Hudson's 85 being the only one that has excelled it for the past nine years. After he had retired, the other wickets soon followed, the interest in the match being pretty much ended, the last wicket going down for 184. At 1:40 Newmark went to the bat for the second time, and 76 had been added to their score when the innings closed, thus requiring New-York to go in again for 4 runs, which they obtained before a wicket had fallen, the final result being then settled with ten wickets to fall. The full score below gives all other particulars.

NEWARK.

FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	SECOND INNINGS.	Score.
Ford b. Nash	1	b. Cressley	25
Douglas b. Crossley	0	b. Crossley	8
Baker c. Sharp b. Crossley	16	absent	0
Bullis b. Nash	5	b. Nash	9
Walters b. Nash	5	b. Nash	1
Hallis b. Crosley	0	b. Nash	4
Jefferson run out	71	L. B. W., b. Nash	10
Hattersley b. Boots	26	run out	1
Kidd b. Nash	7	c. Higham b. Nash	0
Warner not out	10	b. Nash	7
Perrin b. Nash	6	run out	2
Byes 4, leg byes 5, wides 6	15	Byes 1, leg byes 3, wides 5	9
Total	111	Total	76
Grand total			187

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	SECOND INNINGS.	Score.
Sharp b. Hallis	18		0
Hudson b. Hallis	2		0
Higham b. Walters	7		0
Boots c. Bullis b. Walters	2		0
North b. Hallis	7	not out	2
Byron c. Bullis b. Kidd	75		0
Dempsey b. Halliss	6		0
Crossley c. Hatterly b. Hallis	10		0
Marsh run out	3		0
Suydam b. Kidd	2		0
Lester not out	0	run out	2
Byes 15, leg byes 2, wides	12 29	Byes 1, wides 1	2
Total	184	Total	4
Grand total			188

Umpires—Messss. Cuyp and Byron.

Base Ball in St. Lawrence County.

A match game of base ball, played at Potsdam Junction, between the Racquette River Base Ball Club, of that place, and the Union Base Ball Club, of Canton, was, after a closely contested game of two hours and thirty-five minutes, won by the former club. The day being fine, the game was witnessed by many spectators. The score is as follows:

RACQUETTE RIVER.	H. L.	Runs.	UNION.	H. L.	Runs.
Rodgers, C	3	4	Pierce, s. s	2	4
Love, P	2	4	Tanner, C	4	3
Lewis, 1st b	4	3	Stocking, 1st b	1	5
Leonard, 2d b	5	2	Witherbee, 2d b	5	1
Gates, 3d b	4	2	Russell, l. f	2	3
Miller, s. s	1	4	Leonard, P	2	3
Whitney, l. f	3	3	Caldwell, 3d b	3	1
Ashley, c. f	2	3	Owens, c. f	3	2
McAllister, r. f	3	1	Jones, r. f	4	2
Total	27	26	Total	27	24

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Racquette R.	3	3	1	4	2	5	1	6	1—26
Union	2	8	4	0	2	3	0	4	1—24

Umpire—J. H. Godden, of Ogdensburgh.
Scorers—A. R. Foote, R. B. Ellsworth.

Base Ball.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BOSTON BALL PLAYERS—THEIR FIRST MATCH IN BROOKLYN—LOWELL VS. RESOLUTE.

The Lowell Club, of Boston, arrived in the city at an early hour yesterday morning, and they were met at the depot by a delegation of the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn, whose guests they were yesterday, and by them escorted to the International Hotel in Broadway, which is to be their headquarters during their stay. At noon the party proceeded to the Union Ball-ground, Brooklyn, and at 2:45 began play in a match with the Resolute Club, The Resolutes, on this occasion, had a majority of their nine out, and played one of their best games, both in the field and at the bat. The display on the part of the Lowell nine was excellent in regard to batting, and their fielding, considering the high wind which prevailed, was, in many respects, praiseworthy. There is evidently first-class material in the club, and the practice they will have during their visit will greatly develope it. All who witnessed their play were impressed with the fact that they are as gentlemanly and intelligent a party of ball-players as ever visited the city. To-day they play with the champion Atlantics, at Bedford, and to-morrow their adversaries will be the noted Excelsiors. At the close of the game, yesterday, the Lowell Club was hospitably entertained at the club-house, an hour's social enjoyment ending the afternoon's proceedings. We append the score;

RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.	LOWELL.	Outs.	Runs.
M. Rogers	3	3	G. Miller, p	2	3
Weeden, c. f	3	3	Jocelyn, l. f	4	1
Storer, 1st b	1	6	Adams, 1st b	4	1
A. Roger, l. f	4	4	Lovett, s. s	3	2
Wilson, 3d b	5	3	Wilder, c	1	3
Allen, c	5	3	Allyn, c. f	3	2
Kelly, p	3	4	Lowell, r. f	3	1
Warnock, s. s	2	4	Sumner, 2d b	3	1
F. Rogers, 2d b	3	3	D. Miller, 3d b	4	1
Total	27	33	Total	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Resolute	3	2	6	8	5	0	6	1	2—33
Lowell	3	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	2—14

Umpire—Mr. Hayhurst, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Hoffman and Fuller.
Fly-catches made—Resolute, 8; Lowell, 13.
Time of game—Three hours 15 minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Excursion of the Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.—Companies H and B of this command, numbering 150 men, have decided to visit Boston and Providence instead of Albany and Saratoga, as has been stated in our columns. The former places have been selected after a thorough inquiry by the committee regarding every particular pertaining to the pleasure and general satisfaction of the visit. They are promised a cordial reception and a happy time by the "Tigers" and "Fusileers" of Boston. They will leave this city on Tuesday, the 15th of August, by the Sound Line. The regimental (Dodworth's) full band will accompany them, and every arrangement is being made to insure a grand success. The committee will be in waiting at the armory of Company B, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street, at 7 o'clock on every Tuesday and Friday evening, after this week, previous to the date of starting, where they will be happy to receive any propositions or communications from those interested. Any communications addressed to Lieut. Remsen Appleby, No. 108 Broadway, will also receive attention.

Barnum's Museum.—Mr. Barnum will open at the Winter Garden in a few days, with his pantomime company and living curiosities, Mr. Stewart having kindly tendered his theatre for that purpose. Mr. Barnum, yesterday, signed a temporary lease of the Chinese Buildings, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, above the St. Nicholas Hotel. He has engaged an army of architects, masons and other artificers, and in a very short time will have fitted up a spacious museum, lecture-room and circus, to be occupied until the completion of his new museum, which will require some six or eight months. Mr. Barnum returns thanks to all who have so generously extended to him their sympathies and proffers of contributions, which he gratefully accepts. Headquarters of the Museum at the above-mentioned locality, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

Sons of Temperance.—Marion Division No. 34, Sons of Temperance, held their annual picnic on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Randall's Island. The weather was propitious, and everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of the immense concourse present. Not least among the various sources of enjoyment was the opportunities afforded, under the supervision of the gentlemanly warden, of inspecting the various public buildings and witnessing the masterly drills and amusing gymnastic evolutions of the youthful occupants thereof.

Funds for the Metropolitan Police.—All connected with the Police Department, from the highest to the humblest, have found in Moses Taylor, Esq., literally a friend in need. Mr. Taylor, since April last, has advanced, to pay the police, over half a million of dollars. From this source Treasurer McMurray has been able to pay the force promptly, thus saving the department much embarrassment, and the men and their families anxiety and suffering.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company.—In other columns Mr. James A. Rhodes, of No. 5 Wall-street, sets forth at great length, and considerable breadth, the reasons why the Mutual Life Insurance Company should be patronized.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBER MOTIONS.

Nos. 37, Squire *vs.* Gilman; 38, Britton *vs.* Frink; 42, Montgomery *vs.* Conner; 43, Rodman *vs.* Ager; 49, Squire *vs.* Gilman; 57, Roosevelt *vs.* Bulls Head Bank; 63, White *vs.* Ransom; 87, Home *vs.* Granger; 94, Stillwell *vs.* The Mariposa Company; 103, Graham *vs.* Doremus; 110, Leach *vs.* Chesterman; 111, Terry *vs.* Coutts.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 19.

By Judge Cardoro.

Alexander L. Lawrence *vs.* Wm. H. Smith; motion denied, but with costs of this motion to defendant. The Mayor, &c., *vs.* John Bracken; motion granted, without costs. Chas. Devlin *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; order settled. Chas. Figgie *vs.* Maria Figgie; see memorandum. Francis Rainan *vs.* Henry Remneuscheider, et. al.; injunction vacated, with $10 costs to defendant. Robert D. Vroom *vs.* Henrietta Vroom; report confirmed and judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS—JULY 19.

By Justice Garvin.

James T. Quail *vs.* Isabella M. Quail; motion granted. Mary C. French *vs.* Wm. Elmer; motion granted. John McGuckian *vs.* Anna A. Moore; order granted. John Tyler, Jr. *vs.* John Periels; order granted. Richard Wetzel *vs.* Henry Ringshauser; motion to vacate injunction denied, with $7 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 19.

By Justice G. G. Barnard.

Geo. M. Miller *vs.* John G. Ambler; the verdict was wrong; the jury should have rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $75, or for the defendant; new trial ordered. Henry Falls *vs.* Albert Woodruff; defendant let in to defend, on payment of $10 costs of motion and the disbursements, and as condition that the reference proceed as already ordered; Wolf Benedict *vs.* David Openheim; $20 only, allowed two motions; it is not a special proceeding.

By J. F. Barnard.

J. W. Mitchell *vs.* E. Linnen; report confirmed; no costs; Abraham Hopprung *vs.* Alfred Barmore; motion denied with costs. Sorne *vs.* Gazarac; same decision. Jane E. Fairman *vs.* Gibson W. Fairman; reference ordered, with proof of facts.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 19, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68....R	112	50	At. Mail S. Co.	162½
7,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	114	300	do.......2d call	162
60,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¼	100	do.........b30	163
50,000	do	107½	200	Bruns. C'y Land Co.	12½
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104½	100	do	12¼
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅛	300	do	12
5,000	do	105	100	Cary Improve't.	17
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅜	114	Del. & H. C. C..x-d	130
			100	Erie Railway	81⅜
30,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	97	100	Hudson Riv. R.	107
11,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Second Series..	99⅞	350	N. Y. Cen.	93¾
			100	do..........s10	93¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	98	200	do..........b3	94
			100	do......2d call	93⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74..	98	100	Reading R......s30	100
8,000	Tenn. 6s	70½	800	do	100½
3,000	Tenn. 5s	59	100	do..........s10	100¼
8,000	North Car. 6s	77	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R..s10	63
2,000	Missouri 6s	71¼	400	do	63⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24	1500	do	63
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	400	do	62⅞
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	92	200	do..........s10	62¾
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	300	do......2d call	62¾
5	Shoe & Leather Bk	103	400	Ill. Cen. R.	125
5	Bank of Commerce	106	200	do..........s30	124
10	do	105	500	Cleve. & Pitts	66½
30	Am. Ex. Bank	114	200	Chic. & N. W.	26⅝
30	Hanover Bank	106	200	do..........s10	26½
11	Continental Bank..	95	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	60¼
22	Fourth Nat. Bank..	100	200	do	60⅛
10	Cen. National B'k..	105	200	do	60
100	do	103	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	105
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	41	300	do..........s30	104½
200	do......2d call	41⅛	50	Mil. & P. du C	37
200	West. U. Teleg'h..	75	100	do	36
25	Mar. M. Co.	12	15	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	90
200	Quick. Min. Co.	56¼	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. s30	95¼
50	do	56¾	300	do	95⅝
200	do	56½	50	do	95½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅜	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	62½
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅛	300	do	62⅜
136,000	do	105	1800	do	62¼
8,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.. Second Series..	99¾	400	Ill. Cen. R.	126
			100	do	126¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s	71	100	do	126½
4,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	100	do..........s10	126½
10,000	do	23⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	65¼
100	Canton Co	38¾	1000	do	65½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	41	500	do........s30	65
500	Quick. Min. Co	55	200	do........s15	65¼
100	Mariposa M. Co.	12	600	Chic. & N. W.	26
50	At. Mail S. Co.	161¾	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	59
100	Erie Railway	81½	100	do	58⅞
500	do	81⅛	200	do	58¾
200	do	81⅛	1800	Chic. & R. I.	104¾
100	do........s30	80⅜	300	do........s30	104½
100	do........s10	80⅞	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	95½
500	Reading R.	99⅞	200	do........s10	95¼
600	do......2d call	99¼	200	do	95⅜
200	do	99⅛	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	35½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer..s3	23⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	65⅛
15,000	do		300	do	65⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	93⅛	100	do........c	65⅛
200	Erie Railway.....b3	81⅛	600	Cleve. & Tol.	102
100	do	81⅛	100	Chic. & R. I....s30	104⅛
300	Hud. Riv. R.	107	600	do	104⅛
100	do........b3	107⅛	100	do........b3	104⅛
200	Reading R.	99⅞	100	do........b10	104⅛
500	do........s30	99	100	do	104⅛
800	do	99⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	26⅛
200	do........b10	100	600	Ch. & N. W. Pr...s3	59⅛
280	do	100	100	do........c	59⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R....s3	106	100	do........c	59⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I.....c	62⅛	200	do	59⅛
100	do........s3	62⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	95⅛
100	do........s3	62⅛	100	Cary Improve't.	17⅛
500	do	62⅛	100	do	17⅛
500	Quick. Min. Co.	55⅛	100	Bruns. Land Co.	11⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
100	Erie Railway....s3	81	700	do........s15	104⅛
200	do	81⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.....b3	26
200	Reading R.......s30	98⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	58⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	62⅛	100	do	58⅛
300	do	62⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C....s3	95⅛
1000	do........s3	62⅛	100	Canton Co.......b10	38⅛
200	do........b5	62⅛	100	Cumb. Coal.	40⅛
400	Ill. Cen. R. x-d	126⅛	300	Quick. Min. Co	56
100	Mariposa M. Co.	12	100	Bruns. City L. Co.	12

WEDNESDAY, July 19—P. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, which have just been rendered for the month of June, complete the figures for the late Fiscal Year, ending June 30, at New-York, where about 71½ ℘ cent. of the whole business of Importation for the country was done.

The Import entries for June, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	June, 1865.	June, 1864.
Dutiable Goods direct	$8,542,271	$5,513,985
Dutiable Bonded	7,123,792	16,906,964
Free Goods	953,226	1,358,634
Total June entries	$16,619,289	$23,779,583

There was also entered during the month, Foreign specie of the value of $236,032, as against $146,731 in June, 1864. The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from Bond is $6,346,958, or $776,834 less than went into Bond; so that the amount actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $15,842,455, from which, if we deduct the value of Foreign Merchandise reexported, say $166,842, would leave the amount for *home consumption* $15,675,613, as against $8,060,606, taken for home consumption in June, 1864.

The comparative Values, and the Customs Duties thereon, in Gold, of Foreign Merchandise taken for home consumption at the port of New-York for the Fiscal Years 1864 and 1865, respectively, are as follows:

	1864-5. Tariff 1864.	1863-4. Tariff 1862.
Entered direct	$67,079,520	$139,034,088
Taken out of bond	76,267,862	63,095,973
Free goods	10,603,200	10,374,108
Total marketed	$153,950,582	$212,504,169
Less reëxported	18,254,951	7,082,865
Actual consumption	$135,695,631	$205,421,304
Customs thereon	61,169,479	77,506,201
Average rate of duty	45½ ℘ cent.	37¾ ℘ cent.

The average rate of duty for eleven months of the late year to 31st of May was 44½ ℘ cent., but in June the Customs reported on $15,675,613. Foreign Merchandise, taken for consumption, amount to $7,837,075, equal to an average for this single month of 50 ℘ cent., thus raising the average of the whole year, as above, to 45½ ℘ cent.

The whole amount of Customs and other Custom-house dues received into the New-York Treasury Office during the Fiscal Year was $61,578,366. The difference between this total and the Customs proper, as above, $61,169,479, was either for Hospital and other incidental fees, or deposits to pay Customs on Goods to be taken at the out ports.

The gross Importation for the fiscal years 1864 and 1865, respectively, at New-York, including the small sums of Foreign Specie entered from month to month, was as follows:

	1864-5.	1863-4.
Foreign Merchandise	$159,868,842	$232,867,988
Foreign Gold and Silver	1,890,431	2,099,057
Gross Importations	$161,779,273	$234,967,045

The Export clearances to Foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of June were:

	June, 1865.	June, 1864.
Domestic Produce	$8,079,802	$17,996,495
Foreign reëxported	166,842	1,357,927
Gold and Silver	5,199,472	6,533,109
Total June Clearances	$13,446,116	$25,887,531

The comparative Exports of all descriptions from the port of New-York, for the fiscal years 1864 and 1865, respectively, were:

	1864-5. July 1 to June 30.	1863-4. July 1 to June 30.
Domestic Produce	$184,617,834	$161,842,911
Foreign Reëxports	18,254,951	7,082,865
Specie	39,589,259	58,274,220
Total	$242,462,044	$227,199,996

The Exports of Domestic Produce, in declared Currency value, for the fiscal years 1864 and 1865, respectively, compare as follows with the Gold value of Foreign Merchandise taken for actual home consumption at the port of New-York:

	1864-5.	1863-4.
Domestic Prod. Export'd.	$184,617,634	$161,842,911
Foreign Goods Consum'd.	135,695,631	205,421,304
Average Price of Gold	204 per cent.	155 per cent.

The comparative prices of Gold on the 15th of each of the twelve months are as follows:

	1864-5.	1863-4.
July	249	128
August	256	124
September	228	131
October	215	156
November	238	147
December	235	149
January	221	155
February	204	160
March	174	161
April	150	174
May	130	181
June	144	194

There was less talk to-day about the change in the Money Market, and less difference experienced between the facilities of last week and this. The Stock Brokers are generally paying 6 ℘ cent., and the Gold Brokers from 6 to 7 ℘ cent. at call. The latter make better terms for the lender where the Gold or Checks representing Gold in the Bank of New-York are agreed to be kept out of the market for 15@30 days. The price of Gold was held pretty firm early in the day at 143⅞@143⅝, but gave way in the afternoon full 1 per cent, the quotation ranging 142¼@142⅝ ℘ cent. There was a rumor of later Foreign news in the Gold Room, but without authority. Some considerable sales of Gold were reported as made in anticipation of Exchange to be drawn against United States 5-20s for Saturday's steamer. To-morrow morning the price of Gold will be fixed at the Treasury Office to pay for the 8,000 bales of Cotton to be sold by auction for whom it may concern. The sale will be made as for Gold, and Certificates issued from the Treasury Office at the current premium to the buyers of the Cotton.

The Stock Market this forenoon was fairly steady for Government Stocks and the Railways, but the temper of speculation was dull or indecisive. The preponderating feeling was to sell short on the calculation of a dearer market for Money. In the afternoon some of the Railways fell off 1@1½ ℘ cent., and the bearish disposition was again in the ascendant. The steadiness of Erie Shares, at rates so much above the prognostics about the July Dividend ten days ago, was somewhat unexpected. The Illinois Central Stock is also a puzzle to the Street, and especially to the *short* sellers May and June. The Stock is difficult to be had for delivery. It seems to have gone abroad in such amounts of late as to leave the market without even a moderate supply of Certificates for delivery among and between the Brokers. The price this afternoon is up to 126½ ex-dividend, equal to 144 ℘ cent. before the Dividend. Contracts are now maturing at a difference of 25@30 ℘ cent. The other Western Stocks are weaker than yesterday, and Philadelphia and Reading was sold down this afternoon below par, contrary to the prospects of the Road in respect to the Coal tonnage. The Miscellaneous Shares were also generally lower than yesterday. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same time on Tuesday. The general market was irregular. Both classes of Northwest weak.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	97½	97	N. West Pref	60¾	58⅛
U. S. 5-20s	105½	105	Rock Island	105	104¾
N. Y. Central	93⅝	93¾	Fort Wayne	95⅝	95½
Erie	81	81	Cumb'land Coal	40¾	40½
Hudson	107½	106¾	Quicksilver	55¾	54¾
Reading	100	99	Mariposa	12½	12
Mich. Southern	62¾	62½	Canton	138⅝	38¾
Illinois Central	123½	126¼	Atlantic Mail	62¾	161¾
Mich Central	106	104¾	Brunswick	134	12
Pittsburgh	66⅛	65⅞	Ohio Certificates	23¼	23⅜
Northwest	26½	25¾	American Gold	14⅜	142⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

New-York	110	American Exchange	114
Manhattan	133	Chatham	125
Merchants'	107	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	107	Hanover	106
Union	115	Irving	106
America	130	Metropolitan	110
City	175	People's	110
Phenix	100	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	103
Greenwich	150	Continental	95
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Commonwealth	98
Commerce	105	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Park	140
Broadway	200	Central National	104
Ocean	87	First National	205
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Alt. & T. H. 2d mort. pr.	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	84
N. Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	102	Lack & West'n Bonds	100
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101¾	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	74½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103	Tol. & Wab. E. Bonds	57
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	103	Galena & Chi. ex	103
Hud. R. 7s con., '67	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	96
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	85
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d Mtg.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	65
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	95	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	114	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	91		

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of five ℘ cent., payable Aug. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 16 bbls. Ashes, 7,279 bbls. Flour, 960 bbls. and 420 bags. Corn Meal, 35,803 bushels Wheat, 65,626 bushels Corn, 33,887 bushels Oats, 10,126 bushels Malt, 115 pkgs. Provisions, and 264 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand, at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Sales 30 bbls. Stock, 693 bbls.

COAL—Has been quiet, but firm, in private trade. At the public sale of Scranton Coal to-day, only about half the quantity advertised was formally offered at auction, and for the lots offered ready buyers were found at, in some instances, firmer prices. The sale was conducted by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., and resulted as follows: 6,000 tons Lump were sold at $6 50@$6 87½; 6,000 tons Grate Coal, $6 62½@$6 75; 4,000 tons Egg Coal, $6 75@$6 80; 5,950 tons Stove Coal, $7@$7 10; 3,000 tons Chestnut Coal, $6 25@$6 35 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J. Mr. Brisbin, on behalf of the company, stated that although the company announced that they would sell 50,000 tons, yet, in consequence of a strike at the mines, they did not feel justified in disposing of more than 25,000 tons. At the auction sale of Pittston Coal, by Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co., the following quantities were disposed of: 6,000 tons Lump, at $6 75@$6 80; 4,000 tons Steamer, $6 87½; 2,500 Grate, $7; 2,000 tons Egg, $7 05@$7 10; 3,200 tons Stove, $7 15@$7 20; 2,000 tons Chestnut, $6 30 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Newburgh.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request and firm, with sales of 6,200 bags, part at 19c., in gold. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been plenty and heavy, to-day, at reduced rates. Middlings, 48c.@49c. ℘ lb. Sales 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, but at rather easier prices, especially for low grades, which have been more freely offered. Sales since our last amount to 10,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 65@$6 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 80 @$7 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 65	@$6 10
Extra State	6 50	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 80	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 00	@11 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand and heavy. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $6 90@$7 70 for poor to good, and $7 75@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and depressed. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $6 55@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $5 40@$5 90 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in brisk request at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; $5 15 for Carloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 1,500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, especially Winter, which has been quoted quite firm. Spring has been more freely offered, and heavy in price. Sales 90,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 83; Amber Western at $1 65@$1 70; Red Western at $1 50@$1 62; Amber Spring at $1 43; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 37½@$1 42 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at former rates. Sales 75,000 bushels at 78c.@82c. for unsound, and 82½c. @83½c. for sound Mixed Western; 84c. for do. Yellow. Western Oats have been in demand at 61c.@62c., ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in fair demand; 20,000 bushels Western were sold, to arrive, at about 97c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been inactive and nominal.

HAY—Continues in fair demand at 90c.@$1 10 for old, and 60c.@75c. for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair request at 12½c. @30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ℘ lb.

METALS—Were in moderate request, at steady prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 75@$1 80 ℘ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$15 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand, including Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 12½; bleached do., at $1 18 @$1 25; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 15@$2 25; Lard Oil, at $1 65@$1 70; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ℘ gallon.

MOLASSES—Sales 160 hhds. Porto Rico at 70c. @75c.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand, at 32½c. for Crude; 51c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@71½c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, owing, in part, to the high rates claimed by holders of the principal kinds. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$31 37½, closing at $31 for New Mess; $27@$27 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $23 25@$23 75 for Prime Mess, $28 for Thin Mess, and $22 50@$23 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; also, 1,750 bbls. New Mess, July and August delivery, sellers' option, at $29@$29 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 13½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@22c. for Hams. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet to-day. Lard has been less active but firm. Sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., at 17½c.@22½c., the latter rate for choice kettle-rendered, ℘ lb. Beef continues in demand at $12@$16c. for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Thin Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 25c.@33c, for poor to prime State, and 18c.@25c. for Western ℘ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 9c.@16c. for poor to very choice ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in more demand and firm.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and firm. Sales since our last, 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c.; 3,800 boxes Havana, at 13½c.@15c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request, at 15½c.@20½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, 15,000 lbs., at 20½c.@21c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 150,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c.; and 41,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@14c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more sought after, and quoted firmer. Sales, 500 bbls. Western, at $2 10@$2 10½, chiefly at $2 10 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 7,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 4d. ℘ bushel. For London, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For Antwerp, 1,500 bags, Coffee at 22s. 6d. For a Baltic port, two British barks (each 2,000 bbls. capacity,) with Petroleum at 6s. ℘ bbl.

PERSONAL.

M. C. G.—WILL BE AT THE DEPOT FRIDAY morning. B. C. B.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Emigrant—Handy Andy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Youthful Days of Richelieu—Antony and Cleopatra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Arrah na Pogue.

FALK'S LION PARK—Saengerfest.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says: "Workmen are busily engaged in scraping the iron sides of the *Georgia*, preparatory to painting her; caulkers are at work upon her decks, and her cabins are being thoroughly cleaned. She will leave this port shortly for New-York, and will probably find her way back to her former Liverpool owners. She brought only $42,000, and it is said her engines are worth over $30,000."

The Rochester *Union* says that on Saturday afternoon, as a freight train containing 17 car loads of cotton was coming east from Buffalo, near the Churchville Station, the third car from the engine was discovered to be on fire. It was immediately disconnected, and efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but in spite of all that could be done, the car was destroyed, and with it about half the cotton on board.

The Army of the Shenandoah is virtually discontinued. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry took their departure for home from Winchester yesterday. There are now no troops left in the valley but one-year men. The guerrillas are represented as having totally disappeared, and the people are diligently employed in raising crops, &c. In a few days more there will probably be no troops left in the valley, except at Winchester.

A disastrous fire occurred in Lockport on Saturday night. The Washington House, nearly destroyed, was one of the oldest buildings in the city. It was erected in 1823, forty-two years ago. For some time it was the hotel of the place. It was the house where Lafayette put up when he passed through the place in 1825.

It is officially announced that the port of Tuspan, Mexico, is open to foreign trade. The Mexican commercial agent in this city is empowered to certify all the invoices and manifests that may be presented for the exportation of merchandise thither.

The story of the murder of a woman and three children, by three men, near London, and the subsequent killing of the three men by the husband and father, is pronounced a hoax by the Madison County *Union*, published within four miles of the alleged scene of the tragedy.

It is believed that the *Great Eastern* sailed from Valentia on the 15th inst. (Last Monday.) No reporters are permitted to accompany the expedition, but the company will furnish an official report as soon as the job is over.

Dispatches state that President Johnson has expressed a determination that the laws passed by the Tennessee Legislature shall be obeyed, and that all illegal voters in the approaching election shall be kept from the polls.

The little village of Charleston, Va., where Gov. Wise hung John Brown, is being visited by many Northerners, who have carried off everything movable from the field on which Brown was hung.

Maj.-Gen. Meade, who arrived in Boston on Monday, received last night the honor of a complimentary dinner at the Revere House, at which a number of leading citizens and distinguished persons were present.

The post-office at Danville, Va., was opened yesterday, and mail communication will hereafter be regularly had between Washington and that point. Trains run regularly now on the road between Richmond and Danville.

Edward Howden, the sailor who made his escape with Lieut. Cushing after destroying the rebel ram *Albemarle*, was murdered last Sunday near the Gosport Navy-yard. His supposed murderer was arrested.

The lessees of the Spotswood House, in Richmond, have been notified that the property in their hands has been seized under the confiscation laws. Similar notices have been served on the occupants of other property in Richmond.

The *National Intelligencer* contains the report that Charles O'Conor, of New-York, has been retained as senior counsel for Jeff. Davis. The time and mode of trial are yet unknown.

The Coroner's inquest on the murder of the Joyce children has closed its investigation. They find that the murders were committed by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

Great excitement was caused in Troy on Wednesday last by the discovery of an attempt to fire the St. Charles Hotel. Phosphorus was deposited in ten different places about the building.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan yesterday, as reported by Jay Cooke, amounted to $4,251,600, and the number of individual subscriptions was 2,935.

A clergyman of Chesterfield, Va., has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, for killing a soldier who was robbing his garden.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived yesterday from Havana. We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our files.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Africa* arrived yesterday at Halifax, with three days later intelligence from Europe. She brings advice that the *Great Eastern* was to sail from Valentia Bay on the 19th inst., and would probably arrive on this side about the 1st of August. The cholera was making great ravages in Egypt. A correspondence has taken place between France and England in reference to the cessation of the war between the North and South; and Earl Russell has addressed a note to Sir F. Bruce, British Minister at Washington, on the subject of the capture and condemnation of insurgent commissioned vessels of war. The political news from the continent is not especially important.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Fannie Miller, of No. 313 Canal-street, whose throat was cut by her husband on the 30th of May last, died yesterday. She had so far recovered as to be able to enter a formal complaint against her husband, and he had been committed to the Tombs, when she suffered a relapse.

The Stover-Porter examination was continued yesterday before Justice Dodge, and Mr. John Graham cross-examined Mr. Stover at length, but did not shake the testimony which has already been published by the Times.

At Police trials yesterday Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray listened to eighty complaints. Among the visitors was Mr. I. Van Anden, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Mr. Patrick Burke died yesterday, having been run over by a Hudson River Railroad train at the intersection of Eleventh-avenue and Fortieth-street on Monday last.

Mr. Arthur Percival, who was crushed on an elevator at No. 15 Whitehall-street on Tuesday, died yesterday.

The price of Gold was one per cent. weaker at the close of business yesterday—142¼@142½. Government Stocks left off steady; Railways irregular. Money six per cent., and in less demand than on Tuesday.

A less active business was reported in produce and merchandise yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were essentially unchanged. Oats, Whisky and new Mess Pork were dearer. Cotton was lower. The freight market was inactive. There were 483 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Foreign Trade and Customs Duties.

During the fiscal year which ended on 30th ulto., it appears, from the official Custom-house returns which we publish in our Money columns this morning, that the New-York market took for actual home consumption foreign merchandise to the value of one hundred and thirty-five millions. The gross importations were twenty-five millions in excess of this sum, but owing to the high ruling of gold throughout the first and second, and part of the third quarters of the year, our consumers prudently declined to afford so large a market. The consequence was that eighteen millions were reëxported to other than American markets, and the remainder held over in bond.

From this home consumption of foreign goods the government derived, at the port of New-York, about sixty-one and a half millions in customs revenue in gold, for the support of the public debt. The average rate of duties on the goods consumed was about forty-five per cent. The year before the government collected seventy-seven and a half millions of revenue at the New-York Custom-house, but on a very much larger relative consumption of goods, say two hundred and five millions at an average under the preceding tariff of 1862 of about thirty-seven-and-a-half per cent. The economical difference to the country, at the port of New-York alone, is seventy millions saved in the consumption of foreign goods, at a difference to the government of only sixteen millions in revenue.

Applying the figures at New-York to the outports, and considering all together, we are enabled to arrive at the general results for the fiscal year: that (1) the country, from 1st of July, 1864, to 30th of June, 1865, consumed of foreign merchandise imported under the existing tariff, about $190,000,000 in value, from which the government derived about $86,000,000 gold customs, to pay $58,000,000 gold and $35,000,000 currency interest on the public debt; and (2) the consumption of foreign goods the previous fiscal year, from 1st of July, 1863, to 30th of June, 1864, imported, under the lower tariff of 1862—lower by 7½ per cent. on the average duties—of the value of $275,000,000, from which the government derived over $102,000,000 in gold customs.

In the one case, we shall have exported in gold, to meet the resulting balances between our regular trade exports and imports, eighty-one millions; in the other, one hundred and five millions of dollars. The saving, in the late years, in the consumption of foreign goods, it will be noticed, is even greater than the difference in the draft made upon our specie resources.

Now for the new fiscal year upon which we have recently entered. The price of Gold has returned from 280 in July, 1864, to 140 in July, 1865. The leading motive of economy in the consumption of Foreign Goods, is correspondingly changed. The wants of the States recently in insurrection have been added to the demand. The ability of the whole country to consume foreign merchandise, we may fairly assume, is largely in excess of the year before last. The higher duties may, perhaps, restrain this consumption. It is rather desirable they should do so. But we have reason to believe that the consumption of the new year will reach three hundred millions of dollars, which at an average rate of duty of forty-four per cent. will give the government $132,000,000 in gold or an average of eleven millions per month, wherewith to pay the interest on the Public Debt. One of our opposition morning cotemporaries deems this a "sanguine" calculation. So he did the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury the year past, for gold customs to pay the accruing gold interest on the public debt. Even as late as January last, if our memory serves us, his tables of customs revenue implied great doubt of getting through the fiscal year without buying gold to pay the interest on the public debt. This interest was only $58,000,000. The Secretary's estimate was for $72,000,000 of gold customs. Our own estimate was not less than $78,000,000, and from that on to $82,000,000, as the business of the year advanced. The actual result is nearly or quite $86,000,000.

The very best feature in our foreign trade figures for the fiscal year just closed, and the estimates for the year upon which we have just entered, is that the government derives the largest sum of customs revenue from the most reasonable and economical consumption of Foreign Goods. This result is not "Free Trade," of course; nor is it necessarily "Protection." Incidentally it may be the latter. But the Government, in the adjustment of the Tariff, such as that of 1864, pending an exhausting war, or even succeeding the termination of such a war, is bound to keep steadily in view the main point of raising the largest sum of revenue, from the least oppressive volume of importations, as measured by the present ability of the country to consume, and the probable demand upon it from abroad for our domestic products, to balance such consumption.

Gov. Perry, of South Carolina—The Danger of Much Talk.—We publish to-day a speech said to have been delivered by Gov. Perry, at Greenville, S. C., on the 3d of July. Although there are many exceptionable remarks in that speech—remarks elicited, doubtless, by the temper of Gov. Perry's audience, we do not think there is anything to excite a suspicion of the Governor's loyalty, or of the perfect good faith with which he purposes to act in his official capacity. It is rather surprising to hear a South Carolina mountaineer like Mr. Perry—to say nothing of the delicate office he holds—declare that "in all history there is not a more perfect model of a pure and great man, (save Washington,) than Robert E. Lee." One would have supposed that a fitter subject for eulogy might have been found by an official who has gained his present position upon the faith placed by the Executive in Mr. Perry's solemn disclaimers of any sympathy with secession or its advocates. But allowance will be made for the sort of audience the Provisional Governor had before him. What we are more alarmed at than the apparent bent of Mr. Perry's sentiments, is his extreme volubility.

If this speech is correctly reported, he seems to have the capacity, not merely of "making a few remarks," but of expatiating upon almost every conceivable theme. This is a dangerous facility in a Provisional Governor. If there is any quality more requisite than another in such an official, it is that of keeping a bridle upon his lips, so that he offend not with his tongue.

Restoration the Work of Time.

Many men are disappointed in not finding a more rapid transformation of Southern character. They read of a great deal of bitterness yet towards the national government, of a loyalty that is simply submission to the strongest, of continued adherence to the doctrine of State rights, of a disposition to oppress and persecute the freedmen; they conclude that there is but a poor prospect that the South will ever assimilate with the rest of the country, and look forward to an indefinite prolongation of military rule, or to never-ending disorder and wrong. From this state of mind naturally comes an inclination to try rigorous measures and summary expedients.

This view of the subject is false and mischievous. We never had a right to imagine that the South would be metamorphosed merely by being vanquished by force. Human nature is capable of no such sudden change—least of all the tough stuff of American nature. We are too apt to apply Northern standards to Southern conduct—making too little allowance for the immense difference of education. With our anti-slavery principles and our inbred reverence for the national flag, we can hardly appreciate what it costs a Southerner to acknowledge that a negro has natural rights as sacred as his own, and that his "sovereign State" has not the first claim to his allegiance. It is almost impossible for us to estimate the novelty of the situation in which the Southern man now finds himself, and the extreme difficulty of his adapting himself to it. All the civil ideas, all the social habits of his lifetime must be changed! All his conceptions of citizenship, of loyalty, of State dignity, of the relations of races, of the title of labor to respect, of political economy, of natural justice, of the divine ordinances, of the precepts of Christianity, must be adjusted to a new order of things, contrary to all he has ever seen or felt. Were we, on awakening to-morrow, to find ourselves the subjects of Queen Victoria, our old ideas and habits would hardly experience a ruder shock than the old ideas and habits of the Southern people have sustained by the sudden break-up of their social system.

The truth is, that there is cause for surprise in the readiness with which the great body of the Southern people recognize the real aspects of their new situation, and the necessities it entails. They have generally yielded with far better grace than was anticipated before the war closed. Though most of them have not as yet shown any particular devotion to the government, few of them have exhibited a contumacious or sullen spirit. Their general disposition is to follow the course indicated by the government, in the hope that it will finally bring them out of their present calamities. Nothing like enthusiasm is shown in this, nor could it be expected. Their spirits, if not broken by their defeats and their miseries, have been too much depressed to admit of a recovery for many a day yet. They move, for the most part, passively; but it is an excellent thing that they move at all. Every step forward will strengthen their faith in the government, and prompt to new exertion. Gaining new assurance that they have the cordial good will of the Northern people, and that it is possible to live with them in brotherhood, and new proofs that all their material interests depend upon a conformity to the same principles and systems that have secured for the North its unparalleled prosperity, they will gradually come to our own ground, and thoroughly identify themselves with us, in act, thought and feeling.

Virginia Modesty.

We have heretofore spoken of the unbecoming tone of a large portion of the Southern Press. It is not assuming anything to say that of all the Southern press that of Virginia is the most arrogant and offensive.

Now, we ask no humiliation on the part of the late insurgent States; we make no special point against any one of them; we expect no extra contrition on the part of any of them. But it does seem to us, so far as our observation goes, that the tone of the Virginia newspapers is, to say the least, most remarkable. No State of the so-called Confederacy made such enormous sacrifices for the rebellion; no State made such herculean efforts; no State sent so many men, so much material, such an amount of sustenance; no State was so bitter (not even South Carolina) in its hatred of the Union; no State so vilely slandered the North, its men and its measures; no State so persistently bragged and blustered; no State so infamously outraged humanity and the laws of war in the treatment of our prisoners; no State so persistently boasted of the entire unanimity of its people in support of the Davis conspiracy; and yet, after all this bad eminence among the wicked, after shaking even the dust of loyalty from its Confederate brogues, and noisily protesting that not one man, woman or child, white, black, or pumpkin-colored, in all her territory, was anything else than disloyal to the backbone—behold, what do we see? This:—Under the now celebrated $20,000 exception a number of men in Richmond have been debarred from general pardon, and must make personal application for their whitewashing. Thereupon the Richmond editors (one at least) go into simulated agony over the matter, and volunteer the manifest falsehood that these poor creatures—the richest and most influential men in the city—were the unresisting dupes of Davis; that they never were in favor of rebellion, never desired a new government, &c., &c. The zealous editor omits a few pertinent facts; he does not remember that less than twelve months ago it was the boast of every Virginian that there was not a resident, nay, not even a native, of the State, who was not a firm supporter of Davis; that such a *lusus naturæ* as a loyalist was unknown within her borders, unless we except John Minor Botts.

Cheek is a good thing, and impudence goes a great way; a lie well stuck to, &c., are axioms that naturally occur in this connection. But is it not a little too much of a good thing for the "Mother of Presidents," (and of mischief,) whose patronage has been usually about equally divided by Mason & Dixon's line, should at this particular time nauseate the public stomach by professions of loyalty? If there is any one thing that can transcend Virginia's pride of lineage and greed of office, it is her insufferable impudence in putting forth special claims to exemption from the consequences of her flagrant treason.

The Verdict in the Mary Harris Trial.

The trial of Mary Harris for the murder of Andrew J. Burroughs, which has been in progress in Washington for the last twelve days, was concluded yesterday afternoon by her acquittal, after a brief deliberation on the part of the jury. The course of the trial, from its beginning to its close, has been followed with very great interest throughout the country. It was not because the incidents of the crime were of any very extraordinary character; or that the public or social position of either of the parties was eminent; or that the counsel on one side or the other were of marked distinction; or that there was any expectation that any new principle would be settled by it, or that the verdict would be other than what it has been. The popular interest manifested in the case arose mainly, we suppose, from the fact that the times are rather dull, and an episode of this kind furnishes a lively subject of gossip amid the grave public questions now before the country.

The verdict only furnishes a new illustration of what must be regarded as a settled principle in American law—that any woman who considers herself agrieved in any way by a member of the other sex, may kill him with impunity, and with an assured immunity from the prescribed penalties of law. The man may really have been guilty neither of a crime against her person, an assault upon her honor, nor an offence against her feelings; if she is seized by a fancy that his course of conduct toward her is not such as she had anticipated from his addresses, she may kill him upon notice or without notice. If a man is murdered by a member of the opposite sex in any of the cases supposed, or in almost any supposable case whatever, she is almost certain to escape, not only the extreme penalty of the law, but any penalty whatever.

It were useless to find fault with this state of things. It is peculiar to America, and people in general are decidedly proud of it. There is no reason in the nature of things why criminals of one sex should be treated with such exceptional and dubious honor; but who shall argue with the feelings of a jury, backed up by public sentiment and by custom? It is well enough, however, that every man should always bear the fact in mind, so that he may on all occasions so comport himself in the presence of the sex as never to give any of them either a real or fanciful pretext for taking him off untimely.

Demand and Supply.

The New-York Times is slaughtering the butchers and milkmen, whom it charges with keeping up the price of meat and milk. These people make all the money they can, but they can no more control the prices of the articles they deal in than they can reverse the movements of the tides, or make the trunk of a tree grow into the earth instead of out of it. Prices are permanently controlled by the law of supply and demand, and the Editor of the Times would be about as sensibly employed in abusing the chickens for the present scarcity and dearness of eggs, as to berate the milkmen and butchers for the price of milk and meat. One would suppose from reading the Times that all the butcher-boys and old women who owned cows had entered into an oath-bound conspiracy to rob the people of this fair realm. It is quite absurd to complain of high prices. The tremendous debt we have incurred in this war settles that question for the present generation. Appeals such as those of the Times, to a low order of intelligence and to vulgar prejudices, might do well enough in a rural journal, but are quite out of place in a metropolitan newspaper.—*World.*

The person who wrote as above knows nothing about what he talks of. The rubbish put forth respecting the law of "supply and demand" is perfectly childish. The great City of St. Louis, in the West, has a Public Market proper; so has the great City of Montreal, in Canada. Both cities borrow from the old French system. And in both cities the prices are barely half what they are in New-York—where we have no Public Market, and no market of any kind worth mentioning. The whole business here is done by forestallers, acting collusively with wholesale dealers; retailers at a thousand street corners profit by the example of the forestallers, and conspire against the public in turn. But for this, we should buy to-day the best joint in the market for twenty cents a pound, instead of three shillings. Until our cotemporary shall have got an acquaintance with these facts, it should let the meat question alone. We knew all that could be said about the law of "supply and demand" before the *World* and its graduates had an existence.

The City Railroad Traffic Yesterday.—We will do the "east-side" City Railroad Companies the justice to say that they did, yesterday, all they possibly could, with the means at their disposal, to accommodate the vast, moving throng of passengers attracted up town by the German Singing Festival. But, after doing all they could, the companies—we speak specially of the Third and Second avenue lines—were unable to offer even a half decent conveyance to more than half the intending holiday-makers. We must have more and better outlets for the population that crowds northward, to the upper part of the island, in Summer, every day, and at all hours, in search of a breath of free air. The present accommodation—possibly from no fault of the railroad proprietors—is fast becoming a mockery.

International Law.—The British Government continues to discuss the late American war, and the questions growing out of it with the French Government. The results jointly arrived at, or at least some of them, are communicated to the American Government. Earl Russell, it now seems, has authoritatively pronounced the opinion that vessels formerly belonging to the Southern Confederacy, and not lawfully transferred to other owners before the total cessation of hostilities, may be claimed as public property by the United States, if found in any British waters; and any counter claim must be decided in ordinary course of law by the civil tribunals. To the British Minister at Washington Earl Russell writes that an enemy's commissioned ships-of-war cannot, during the continuance of war, be relieved from risk of capture and condemnation by any sale or transfer to a neutral.

The first of these opinions is fair and just, and accords with the action of the Spanish Government in delivering up the *Stonewall*. The second opinion, although late in promulgation, will be of value in the peaceable settlement of cases arising before our courts of law.

Over-Zealous Policemen.—Very frequently, now-a-days, we are informed of arrests, on the part of the police, which are absolutely inexcusable, and which have caused a great deal of misery to the victims of such indiscriminating power. We recall, for example, two instances in which respectable women were the sufferers. In these cases the subjects of the outrage found themselves abroad in the streets, under perfectly legitimate circumstances, at a late hour, without a male protector, and hurrying homeward in great trepidation. They were roughly taken into custody, their explanations were unheeded, and they were subjected to the indignity of a night's detention at the station-house, because, forsooth, an ignorant policeman choose to suspect them of being common bawds. A man of ordinary discernment, in these instances, would have discovered at a glance that such suspicion was groundless. We know that in a body of policemen, numbering at least two thousand, it is quite possible that a few idiots may contrive to receive appointments; but we trust, and have reason to believe, that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners will dismiss at once every patrolman who shall make such flagrant and unhappy mistakes. Now that the soldiers have done their work and are arriving home by thousands, ready for employment, there is a good opportunity to select from their ranks as many worthy and discreet men as shall be sufficient to fill the places of the worthless minority who now disgrace the department.

An Official Account.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field favors the press with the information that the *Great Eastern* probably sailed from Valentia on the 15th inst. He says that the reason newspaper correspondents were excluded from the vessel was the fear that they might enter into conversation with the engineers and distract the brains of those worthy gentlemen. Will creation please hold its breath while the engineers attend to "their highly important duties?" It may be inconvenient for creation; but only think of the awful consequences of meddling with the engineers! Yet Mr. Field graciously announces that as soon as the work is done, the press will be furnished with an "official" account. That is something; but, with all respect for the directors, we beg to state that we should prefer the account of our own correspondent, and so, we presume, would every other journal in this country or in Europe. It is not to be assumed that the official account will be intentionally doctored to suit circumstances, or that any important facts will be omitted or glozed over, and yet the people have so long looked to the individual enterprise of their favorite newspapers for information upon topics of importance, that we venture to predict a general disbelief in any account which the directors may furnish until it shall have been confirmed by the reports of writers unconnected with the company.

Postponement of the Cable-laying.—The first announcement of the time for commencing the second attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph, fixed the date for the early part of June. Subsequently, it was postponed to the end of the month. Later still, it was put off to the 10th of July. Now, it is further adjourned to the 15th. There is not much satisfaction in this style of taking the public into confidence. Every rational person is prepared to wait until the carrying-ship can be got ready, and everything is put in proper order, even if it takes another year to reach the desired result. What is the use, then, in fixing dates, when everything is thus far uncertain concerning the line except the company's advertised tariff?

Broadway City Railroad Terminus.—We trust that the suggestion which we made a few days since, to erect a railroad terminus on the site of the late American Museum, will receive the attention which the subject deserves. Such a building would be a great public convenience, and much facilitate the business of the companies themselves. The evils attending the present arrangement are notorious, and will be a positive discredit, unless the present opportunity is embraced. As a source of pecuniary profit to the companies there can be no doubt of the success of the plan, and a great eye-sore in the most crowded part of the city would be removed.

Butter.—We are reminded that in spite of causes which should make butter exceedingly cheap, the price does not give way. The great supply available is beyond all question, and the only reason for the present rates extorted in the city is that the public submit to them. So luxuriant has been the supply of grass this season, that in many localities *cheese-making* began two weeks earlier than usual; a fact which speaks volumes on the ability to supply butter as reasonably as four years since. The public must combine against combinations, or, depend upon it, the cost of all kinds of food will be permanently enhanced.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome and His Yacht Clara Clarita.

It is well known that the cable of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company across the Gulf St. Lawrence was by some means injured early in June last, since when messages from all Newfoundland have been sent from Cape Ray to Arfu Bay, or Sidney, by sailing vessels, and from thence by telegraph here.

For some time the company have been unsuccessfully engaged in ascertaining at what point the injury occurred, and in repairing the same. The difficulty of obtaining the necessary and proper vessel there and here, and skillful engineers to superintend the work, seemed likely to prevent the prompt receipt by the Associated Press and the public of the news of the safe arrival of the *Great Eastern* and the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

Mr. Jerome having been informed of the difficulties under which the company labored, and that Mr. Wm. E. Everett, the able and skillful engineer of the *Niagara* in 1858, (under whose direction the apparatus then used for laying the cable was constructed,) was willing to undertake the repairing of the cable if a proper steam vessel could be had, gracefully offered the use of his beautiful steam yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, and we are informed that she will proced at once with Mr. Everett to the gulf, with every prospect of having the cable repaired by the time the *Great Eastern* reaches Heart's Content.

This liberality on the part of Mr. Jerome will not only prevent any delay in the transmission of messages coming over the cable, but will enable the Telegraph Company to meet the expedition with a vessel of which not only all American yachtsmen, but the whole country may be proud.

Amusements.

Benefit for Barnum's Actors.—We need hardly call attention to the announcement in another column of a benefit to be given in aid of the worthy people who lost so much at the recent fire at the Museum. The names of the persons engaged are well known, as are those of the beneficiaries, and it is hoped that there will be a rousing audience whose presence will cheer, as their pecuniary aid will assist those who have so often amused and edified them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 19.

SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

The South Carolina delegation, headed by Gov. Perry, had an interview with the President at 4 o'clock this afternoon, which resulted in the mutual satisfaction of the parties. It appears this delegation was suggested at various town meetings throughout the State, and the members had been selected and were on their way to this city before the news that Gov. Perry had been appointed Provisional Governor of the State. Gov. Perry first heard of his appointment when he had got seventy miles from home. In the course of the interview of this afternoon, Gov. Perry assured the President that South Carolina would be represented by her Congressmen in the month of December next, and doubtless by the first day of the session; that the State would adopt the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery; that the parish system will be abolished; that the Presidential Electors will hereafter be elected by direct vote of the people, and, in general, the State laws will conform to the spirit and form of those of the Northern States, and to the Federal Constitution. Gov. Perry issued a proclamation this evening, which will go forward by special messenger to-morrow morning, calling a State Convention, to meet on the third Monday of September, for the formation of a new constitution, and for the consideration of the several measures therein suggested.

REMOVING TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

Secretary McCulloch to-day issued orders that hereafter shipments of arms, ammunitions, articles of which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and gray cloth, may be made to and within the State of Tennessee, and collectors of customs are authorized to grant permits for such shipments, when invoices approved by General commanding department of Tennessee, are submitted.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

The statement in a New-York morning paper of yesterday, to the effect that the Paymaster-General will immediately make requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for $320,000,000 for soldiers' pay up to July 1, and that there yet remain upon the rolls about 600,000 men, is wholly incorrect. The number of names on the army roll is now less than 200,000, and Gen. Brice asks for less than two hundred millions to pay the army up to the time specified.

CORRECTION.

In our dispatches of yesterday, it was inadvertently stated that Dr. J. J. Waring, a wealthy Secessionist of this city, had been pardoned. It should have read, Dr. J. F. Waring, of Savannah, Georgia, the owner of large plantations on Skiddaway Island, now occupied by freedmen, under the orders of Gen. Sherman. One condition of Waring's pardon was that he should not disturb the *freedmen* in the possession of their present home.

PARDONS IN ARKANSAS.

The President received a letter to-day from Gov. Murphy, of Arkansas, in which the latter announces that hereafter he will not recommend for pardon residents of that State who have participated in the rebellion. He says this class of persons gave such demonstrations on the Fourth of July, and on other recent occasions, as satisfied him that they had better be kept on long probation, and prove their loyalty by acts of an unmistakable character, before their petitions for pardon should be considered.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following brevet appointments in the Second Division of the late Twentieth Army Corps were announced to-day: Col. S. M. Zulick, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General by brevet; Lieut.-Col. Enos Tourall, Thirty-third New-Jersey Volunteers, to be Colonel by brevet; Lieut.-Col. Van Voorhees, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, to be Colonel by brevet. The following officers on Geary's staff were also brevetted: Maj. N. T. Forbes, A. G., to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; Capt. Ira B. Seymour, A. D. C., to be Major by brevet; Capt. W. E. Goodman, Ordnance Officer, to be Major by brevet; Capt. R. H. Wilbur, One Hundred and Second New-York, Commissary of Musters, to be Major by brevet; Capt. Michael Nolan, District Judge-Advocate, to be Major by brevet; Capt. Jno. J. Cantine, A. D. C., to be Major by brevet; Capt. W. H. Lambert, Inspector-General, to be Major by brevet; Capt. Moses Beale, A. D. C., to be Major by brevet; Capt. G. L. Parker, Assistant-Quartermaster, to be Major by brevet; Capt. Jas. Gillette, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major by brevet.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, originally raised and brought out to the war by Major-Gen. Geary, and the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. M. Zulick, will leave for home to-morrow. Gen. Geary will accompany the regiments and they will have a public reception in Philadelphia on Friday morning.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 19.

WAITING TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Among the persons waiting for an interview with the President to-day were Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, formerly Minister Resident near the Court of Vienna; Milton Brown, of Tennessee, and William R. Smith, of Alabama. They were formerly members of the United States House of Representatives, and are here to obtain the Executive clemency, having been prominent rebels.

PARDONS.

About one hundred and fifty applications for pardon were received by the Attorney-General to-day, among them the petitions of Lieut.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, of the rebel cavalry and Fort Pillow notoriety; W. B. Brooks, ex-rebel Senator from Mississippi and member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession; and M. H. Bloodgood, of London, England. The only pardons granted were to a few obscure individuals.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

A statement has been republished in some of the newspapers that the Paymaster-General will immediately make requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury for $320,000,000, for soldiers' pay up to the 18th of July. This appears to be a mistake, for on inquiry to-day it was ascertained that probably $150,000,000 will pay all that is due to soldiers mustered out, and to those who remained in the service to the above-named date. The issue of new certificates of indebtedness does not equal the amount of those continually maturing and redeemed, and the reduction in this description of paper has been from $250,000,000 to less than $115,000,000. It is probable from present indications that the Secretary will be able to meet the requisitions on the Treasury, under the powers conferred by the late Congress, without having occasion to resort to unauthorized loans.

THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has no chartered vessels in its employment, and, therefore, no money is due to their owners, as has been erroneously stated.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts under the Internal Revenue Law are increasing and encouraging. The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to-day, discontinuing the sale of Seven-thirties, as the entire loan will be taken before an additional supply of notes can reach him. It is stated in official quarters that it is the intention of the government to reduce the army to 100,000, if not to 50,000 men, at the earliest practicable period. The amount of the last series of the entire loan of

$600,000,000 remaining of Seven-thirties, as appears from official data to-day, is $42,500,000.

PAROLE OF GEN. EWELL.

Gen. EWELL, a prisoner of war, having taken the oath of allegiance, and given bonds that he will respect it, has been permitted by the President to return to his home in Virginia on parole, to report once a week by letter to the Secretary of War. President LINCOLN having directed, under date of the 23d of March last, that Mrs. EWELL should have the benefit of his amnesty proclamaiion, and she having taken the required oath, President JOHNSON to-day permitted her to return to Nashville, her former residence, and take possession of the property, as decreed by the District Court of Tennessee.

BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.

A change has been made in the Baltimore Custom-house appointment programme. The delegation opposed to the continuance of HOFFMAN, MCJILTON and COOKTON in their offices, are successful, and the appointments now stand thus: Collector, EDWIN H. WEBSTER; Naval Officer, SAMUEL M. EVANS; Surveyor, E. FULTON. This cast is doubtless final.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following-named Postmasters: William Store, Springfield, Mass.; Elisha W. Keys, Madison, Mo.; Rensselaer Acly, at Roundout; Ezra Farrington, at Newburgh; Levi Platt, Pittsburgh; Edward P. Pickett, Lansingburgh; John W. Verder, Schenectady, and William Knox, Waterloo, New-York; Joseph S. Taft, at Houston; and Wm. P. De Normandi, Austin, Texas; Wm. M. Posion, Wilmington, North Carolina; E. G. Breckinridge, Baton Rouge, La.

NEW OFFICERS.

Among other appointments made to-day are the following: H. G. PARKER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Nevada. ANDREW N. SEAMAN, TILLA HOUGHTON and GEORGE HAICK have been appointed Assistant Assessors in the First, Tenth and Twenty-first Districts of New-York respectively.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Eastern to Sail from Valentia July 15—Why Correspondents Will be Excluded.

A private letter from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD states that the *Great Eastern* would probably leave the Nore on the 11th and Valentia on the 15th of July.

All representatives of the press, of England, America and France, are to be excluded from the *Great Eastern* during the laying of the cable, the Telegraph Construction Company having charge of the undertaking believing this course necessary, as some members of the press might enter into conversations with the engineers, and thus distract their attention from their highly important duties.

A journal of the trip and its results will, however, be furnished the Associated Press immediately upon the arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Heart's Content, and the coonnection being made with the shore at that terminus of the line.

As the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Breton, N. S., and Newfoundland, is now seriously deranged for the first time in seven or eight years, it is probable the messages from and to the Cape will have to be sent across the Gulf by a steamer, which will delay the press reports from four to six hours.

Should there be enough of the Atlantic Cable left to stretch across the Gulf (80 miles,) which is confidently expected, it will, we understand, be immediately laid, and thus, in a few days, not only restore the continuity of the New-York and Newfoundland line, but place the two continents in uninterrupted telegraphic communication.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Union State Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Wednesday, July 19.

The Union State Convention to-morrow will be a great affair. Crowds of delegates are already here. The caucus to-night nominated Gen. KILPATRICK for temporary chairman to-morrow.

At the name of MARCUS L. WARD there was great cheering, but GEORGE T. COBB's friends are confident, and the First District is unanimous for ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, of Camden.

In the multiplicity of candidates a new man is talked of. THOMAS H. HERRING, of Bergen County, has been suggested as a compromise. Hudson County, Bergen County, and part of Passaic support him. He was heartily commended to-day in the convention of War Democrats, who say that with a man of his antecedents they can win votes enough to elect.

I. W. E.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 19.

Gen. MEADE attended the marriage of his neice, a daughter of Col. GRAHAM, U. S. A., to JOHN H. GEORGE, at Portsmouth, yesterday. In the evening an informal dinner was tendered him at the Revere House, at which Gov. ANDREW and Staff, and some twenty other gentlemen were present. Later, in the evening the General was serenaded.

The Custom-house and banks are closed to-day on account of Harvard commencement.

The Coroner's inquest on the murder of the JOYCE children has closed its investigation. They find that the murders were committed by some person or persons to the jury unknown. The examination of STEWART, who is under arrest for the crime, is expected to commence at Dedham to-day.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 19.

Dispatches state that President JOHNSON has expressed a determination that the laws passed by the Tennessee Legislature shall be obeyed, and that all illegal voters in the appoaching election shall be kept from the polls.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, addressed a large audience at Atlanta on Monday. He speaks at Macon today. From thence he will go to Milledgville and enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The rebel Gen. CHEATHAM arrived in this city yesterday.

From Louisiana, &c.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 19.

The steamer *Continental*, with New-Orleans dates to the 12th, has arrived. She brings 550 bales of cotton for New-York, and 325 for St. Louis. 300 bales for Evansville and 140 for St. Louis passed last night.

The Red River country will raise no crop but corn this year, except in a few localities.

A vessel has sailed from New-Orleans for St. Petersburgh direct, with a cargo of cotton belonging to New-Orleans merchants.

The wheat crop of Louisiana is better than ever known. The sugar crop is not so large as that of last year.

Collegiate Convention.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 19.

The National Commercial College Convention closes its eight days' session with a banquet at Bryan Hall this evening. Among the one thousand invited guests are Senator TRUMBULL, Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, Gen. GARFIELD, Gen. J. D. WEBSTER. The convention has disposed of a large amount of business, systematizing commercial education. It has been a success. H. D. STRATTON, of New-York, has been chosen President of the International Chain of Colleges.

From Cincinnati.

REUNION OF THE TURNERS—SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 19.

The *Commercial* says: "There is to be a grand reunion of all the Turner societies in this city next September, the first reunion of the kind in America.

The piers of the suspension bridge across the Ohio River here, are nearly completed, and the wires will be suspended in a short time. The span of the bridge is 1,057 feet, the longest span in this country.

Illness of Gov. Brough.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, July 19.

Gov. BROUGH passed an uncomfortable night. He had severe hemorrhage from the wound in his foot. He is now easier, but much prostrated. Surgeon-Gen. BARR is in attendance.

The Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, July 19.

The destruction of the sheds at the New-York Central Railroad cattle yards yesterday will not interfere with the regular stock business of the road. The hotel and extensive transfer house escaped injury. The loss will not exceed $25,000.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Great Eastern to Sail from Valentia July 19.

Progress of the Elections in England.

Frightful Ravages of the Cholera in Alexandria.

Correspondence Between France and England on American Affairs.

Earl Russell on the Capture of Insurgent Commissioned Ships of War.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 8th and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived at Halifax at 5:30 P. M. to-day. She has 51 passengers for Halifax and 66 for Boston.

At 9 A. M. of July 9, off Bally Cotton, the *Africa* passed the *Sidon*.

On the 18th, in lat. 51 degrees, lon. 18 degrees, the *Africa* passed the *City of Manchester*.

On the morning of the 13th, the *Africa* was in company with a steamer, name unknown.

The *Africa* sails at 10 P. M., for Boston, where she will be due early on Friday morning.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived off Crookhaven at 10 P. M. of the 6th, and reached Liverpool at 8 P. M. of the 7th.

The steamer *Beatrice*, late the *Rappahannock*, which left Calais on the 2d for Liverpool, put into Southampton, and is reported to have been seized at the instance of the American Minister. A United States war vessel had been cruising off the Welsh coast, with the object, it was supposed, of seizing the cruiser on her way to Liverpool.

[NOTE.—The latest news via Queenstown shows the report to be untounded.—EDS.]

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says every day adds to the difficulty of speedily adjusting the conflicting interests which the war in America between the North and South have let loose, and of achieving a task which, whether it be of restoration or reconstruction, is one of the greatest that ever taxed the genius of statesmen or the resources of a nation.

The steamer *Caroline*, with the shore-end of the Atlantic cable, sailed from London for Valencia on the 5th and the steamer *Hawk* left on the 7th, to assist in laying it. The war steamers *Terrible* and *Sphinx* had both sailed for Valencia, and the *Great Eastern* would leave the Nore for the same place on the 15th. It was expected the fleet would leave Valencia July 19 and arrive at Heart's Content in the beginning of August. Messages are constantly sent through the whole cable in the most perfect manner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England was for the moment without a Parliament. The dissolution immediately followed the prorogation on the 6th, and writs for the new elections were forthwith issued. The election in London was fixed for the 10th, and in the provinces on the next and the following day.

Lord PALMERSTON had issued an address, again soliciting the votes of his constituents at Tiverton. He lays his claims upon the events of the past, making no promises for the future, and is altogether silent on the question of reform.

Mr. DISRAELI had also issued a brief address to his constituents. He says the character of English institutions, perhaps forever, will mainly depend on the new Parliament, and he prays that the country will unmistakably decide on securing its happy constitution in Church and State.

The appointment of Lord CRANWORTH as successor of Lord Chancellor WESTBURY is confirmed.

Dr. PRITCHARD had been found guilty of poisoning his wife and mother-in-law at Glasgow, and sentenced to death.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash in hand of upward of eight and a quarter million of francs.

A serious railway accident had occurred between Lyons and Marseilles. Three persons were killed and twenty wounded.

The Bourse was flat and lower on Friday. Rentes, 66f. 92c.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Minister of War had announced in the Upper Chamber that, on financial and political grounds, the Emperor had ordered the reduction of the army in Italy and Dalmatia to a complete peace footing. The Emperor also recommended the utmost economy in all branches of administration.

THE DUCHIES.

The Government of Schleswig-Holstein had forbidden partisan manifestations of every description on the birthday of Duke AUGUSTENBURG.

EGYPT.

A letter from Alexandria, June 27, furnishes details regarding the cholera. It says the existence of cholera was officialy declared on the 11th of June, on which day three deaths occurred. By the end of the first week the deaths increased to about 100 per day. By the end of the second week they reached about 200, and on the 27th the number was 250. There was much alarm, and about 30,600 people quitted the city. Business was generally suspended; but Mr. HALL, United States Consul-General, remained at his post, and the business of the Consulate was transacted as usual. No cases of cholera had occurred among the American residents, or on American vessels.

Hon. R. H. PRUYN, the American Minister to Japan, and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister to China, passed through Alexandria on the 28th en route to America, on a leave of absence.

An Alexandria telegram of July 5 reports considerable diminution in the cholera. There were eighteen deaths on the 4th. The epidemic was stationary at Cairo.

The Nile was sensibly rising.

MEXICO.

The *Journal Di Eloma* explains that the Papal Representative to Mexico, has terminated his mission to Mexico, by order of the Pope, as he could no longer be permitted to witness the violation of the rights of the church. Monsigneur MEGLIA was to await fresh instructions from Rome at Guatamala.

INDIA.

[*Private Telegram.*]

BOMBAY, Monday, July 3.

Imports are still rising.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, July 1.

Goods and twists in demand, at improving rates.

Later telegrams to July 4, report a continued improvement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A fearful hurricane occurred at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of May. The English mail steamer *Athens*, from Mauritius, was totally lost, and seventeen other vessels were wrecked, Seventy lives were lost in Table Bay.

VERY LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 9.

The steamship *Sidon*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

The reported seizure of the pirate *Rappahannock*, at Southampton, is false. The vessel is safely in dock at Liverpool.

Further correspondence between the French and British Governments, on the cessation of the American war, is published. Earl RUSSELL says the opinion of the British Government is that ships belonging to the Confederate Government, and not lawfully transferred to other owners before the total cessation of hostilities, may be claimed as public property by the the Federal Government, if found in any British territory, and any counter claim must be decided in an ordinary cause of law by the civil tribunals.

In a dispatch to the British Minister at Washington, Earl RUSSELL says the enemy's commissioned ships of war cannot, during the continuance of the war, be relieved from risk of capture and condemnation by any sale or transfer to a neutral.

The Persian Gulf cable is interrupted. Telegraphic communication with India is consequently stopped.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, has suspended publication.

PARIS, Saturday, July 8—P. M.

Bourse firm; Rentes closed 67f. 15c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 8—A. M.

COTTON—The weekly cotton market report was sent out by the *North American*.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is firmer, but quiet.

BREADSTUFFS are dull, with a still declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO. report FLOUR dull and tending downward. WHEAT flat at a decline of 1d.@2d.; Winter Red American, 8s. 6d.@8s. 10d. CORN quiet and easier; Mixed, 26s. 6d.@28s.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. and GORDON, BRUCE & CO. report: Beef steady, and the fine qualities rather higher. Pork very dull. Bacon easier. Lard firm at 67s.@69s. for American. Tallow dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet and steady. Pots, 28s.; Pearls, 29s. Sugar buoyant. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed still advancing. Linseed Oil steady. Sperm Oil steady at £95. Resin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine—small sales at 53s. BOULT, ENGLISH & CO. report: Petroleum quiet at 2s. 6d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS tending downward, under favorable crop weather. IRON steady. SUGAR active and 6d. dearer. COFFEE buoyant. RICE firm. TEA has a declining tendency; Common Congou 1s. TALLOW flat. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull. PETROLEUM quiet and steady; Refined 2s. 6d. SPERM OIL dull at £90.

Consols closed on Friday at 90⅛@90¼ for money.
Illinois Central Shares 86½@87.
Erie Shares 52¾@53¼.
United States Five-twenties 71¾@72.
The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased on the week £334,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 8—P. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS dull.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady. LARD firm.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8—P. M.

Consols closed at 90@90⅛ for money.
Illinois Central Shares 87.
Erie Shares 52@52½.
United States Five-twenties 71@71¼.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds steady. Electioneering causes quietness. Money is easier. SCOTT, BELL & CO., East Indian merchants in London, have suspended. Liabilities, £800,000 sterling.

A Pugnacious Policeman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The police were heavily taxed yesterday; not from rowdyism, but from the little rubbings together of huge masses, which required forbearance, temper and a pleasant word. That the members of the force discharged their duties fully and good-humoredly no one will for a moment dispute. They were omnipresent. What assistance lay in their power they cheerfully gave to those who needed it. Like the thousands around them they seemed to appreciate the kindliness of the occasion. I mention these broad and general facts because an instance of a totally different character occurred under my own eyes, which should, I think, be held up to reprobation. A private carriage, laden with women and children, was proceeding from the wood, when an over-officious policeman, stationed in the roadway, told the driver he was going too quick—a statement utterly at variance with the truth. A gentleman who was seated by the driver ventured to say so, and was hectored by the policeman for his pains. The coach still proceeded on its way, and the interlocutors made running remarks, not perhaps *en regle*, but certainly not more than colloquial and ordinary. There was no disturbance of the peace, no interruption of the policeman in the discharge of his duty, no offence given which under any possibility of law could have justified either party in seeking a police station. It was a matter of mere road talk, commenced without justification by the policeman. As such it might easily have passed over, but it seemed that it was an offence to speak to this particular policeman. He valiantly produced his whistle, blew upon it, drew his club, wound the string about his wrist, rushed up to the coachfull of women and children, stopped the horses, dragged the gentleman from the box, and had he not been prevented, would have clubbed him on the spot. As it was, he blurted out to others, who simply expostulated with him, some nonsense about taking them also to the station-house. This policeman's number was 908.

Now, it is clearly the duty of the police to preserve the peace, not to break it. This man seemed to be waiting for an opportunity to do the latter. The remarks that passed were unimportant, heard only, by himself. To make a row he absolutely ran after the carriage. Pale, palpitating, with his small, beady eyes sunk in his head, his tongue dry with excitement, and his head stupified with something which may have been brains, he enjoyed the satisfaction of flourishing his truncheon, and thus causing the children to cry. Fortunately, some one told him that he was an ass, and on this assurance he allowed the coach to pass. A sensible and civil detective, seeing the absurdity of the position, interfered, and Policeman No. 908 went his way.

This was the only interruption to the peace I saw yesterday. The matter will, of course, be brought before the proper authorities.

Thirteenth Annual Commencement of the Free Academy.

The students of the Free Academy celebrated the thirteenth annual commencement of the institution at the Academy of Music, last evening.

A very large and fashionable audience was present, filling the parquet, dress and upper circles to repletion.

The band, which was under the direction of Mr. DODWORTH, gave the overture to "Jubel," followed by the "Academy March," during which Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, President of the Academy, the Vice-Principal, the masters, the President of the Board of Education, and several of the leading members of that body, entered the auditorium and took seats on the platform.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS delivered an eloquent prayer, which was followed by the band playing the finale from *La Juive*.

Mr. J. SANDFORD HUNT then delivered in good style the salutatory address, and an oration entitled "Popular Impulses," in which he referred to the effect produced by the announcement of the attack on Sumter, in causing the whole North to rise as one man, and further illustrated his subject by a number of historical references.

The youthful orator was warmly applauded and was further rewarded with a small cart load of bouquets.

The remainder of the exercises took place in the following order:

Third Honorary (Philosophical) Oration—Sympathy, Peter L. Easton. Fifth Honorary Oration—The Elizabethan Age, Francis A. Sampson. Fourth Dissertation—Popular Education, John P. Crosby, Jr. Seventh Honorary Oration—The Don Quixotes of the Nineteenth Century, Leonard Friedlander. Eighth Honorary Oration—Reform, William H. Heisser. Fourth Honorary (Ethical) Oration—American Patriotism, Benjamin Griffen. First Dissertation—Modern Alchemy, William H. Lane. Second Dissertation—Mysteries, Charles H. Smith, Jr. Sixth Honorary Oration—Acta Diurna, Wm. Henry Van Arsdale. Students and Revolutions, Wm. H. J. Sieberg. Master's Oration—Soldier and Suffrage, Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, A. B., U. S. A. First Honorary Oration and Valedictory Address—Ghosts of Memory, John A. Knapp.

All acquitted themselves respectably, and earned their meed of applause.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the following degrees were conferred. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates: Robert Donaldson Bronson, John Player Crosby, Jr., William Drach, Peter Zachius Easton, Leonard Friedlander, Daniel Trimble Gilman, Benjamin Griffen, William Henry Heisser, Urban Gillespie Hitchcock, John Sandford Hunt, William Henry Van Arsdale, John Augustus Knapp, William Henry Lane, William Maitland Murray, John Benjamin Penfield, Francis Asbury Sampson, Rudolph William Schack, William Henry J. Sieberg, John Hervey Stitt, William Stratford, Charles Edward Tracy.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon the following candidates: Edward Sears Clinch, Leonard Friedlander, Albert Terry Greene, Jandine Lyng, William Moore, Charles Henry Smith, Jr., Thomas Stratford.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates: Wilson J. Berryman, A. B.; Edward Hoffmire Boyer, A. B.; John Lovett Brower, A. B.; Eldred Absalom Carley, A. B.; Elihu Dwight, A. B.; Harlow Mather Hoyt, A. B.; Edward Kelly, A. B.; Arthur Malachi Lee, A. B.; Edward McCutcheon, A. B.; O. Emile Michaelis, A. B., Lieutenant U. S. A.; Geo. Gordon Needham, A. B., M. D.; Wm. Henry Newschafer, A. B.; Charles Roberts, Jr., A. B.; Adolph Lewis Sanger, A. B.; Dennis Francis Sullivan, A. B.; Caleb Theophilus Ward, A. B.

The degree of Master of Sciences was conferred upon the following candidates: EVANDER CHILDS, Jr., B. S.; JOSEPH KOCH, B. S.; WM. EDWIN SLOCUM, B. S.; SIDNEY HARRISON STUART, Jr., B. S.

The benediction was then pronounced and the audience dispersed, the band playing, "O ain't I glad to get out of the Wilderness."

At the last annual examination of candidates for admission to the Free Academy 430 presented themselves, of whom 42 were rejected, and 388 admitted.

The Homeward March.

The Twentieth Maine regiment arrived on Tuesday, night and left for Boston at noon yesterday. The following is their roster.

Colonel, ELLIS SPEAR, Lieutenant-Colonel D. CHAMBERLAIN, Maj. George R. Abbott, Capt. H. S. Melchen, Company H; Capt. Sawyer, Company C; Capt. Hoans, Company E; Capt. Whitan, Company D; Capt. Harrington, Company F; Capt. Terry, Company A; Capt. Butler, Company B; Capt. Scofield, Company G; First Lieutenants Switzer, George T. Furrbish, D. F. Noyes; Second-Lieutenants McCabe, J. O. Field, F. R. Hill, T. McMan, Marcy Hamlin, John George A. Rice, W. T. Trusing; Assistant Surgeon Stevens; Adjutant William E. Donnell.

The Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, Brevet Maj.-Gen. MACY, commanding, arrived here last night, and were provided with quarters at the Battery by Col. HOWE.

This regiment is one of the historic Ball's Bluff regiments in 1861. They leave at 5 P. M., for Boston. The following is the roster:

Colonel and Brevet Major-General, GEO. N. MACY, commanding; Lieutenant-Colonel, Rutgers P. Lincoln; Major, John Killiker; Surgeon, —— McGregor; Assistant Surgeon, C. E. Inches; Assistant Surgeon, —— Dinsmore; Adjutant, H. S. Benson; Quartermaster, Charles Post; Captains, Albert N. Holmes, George Spencer, Gustav Mugnitzky, George N. Jones and Walter B. Smith; Brevet Captain, —— Robbins; First Lieutenants, George T. Chase, James O'Connor, Charles C. Moore and Carlton Deland.

The Twenty-fifth and Sixth Massachusetts are momentarily expected.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REMOVAL OF WARDEN SUTTON.—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have fixed the Sixth Ward slate by removing Mr. CHARLES SUTTON from the Wardenship of the City Prison, and appointing Mr. JAMES E. COULTER to the position. Mr. SUTTON has held the position of Warden many years; he had intimate knowledge of criminals, and much ability in their management; and in the discharge of the difficult duties of his office he gave general satisfaction.

STABLES CONSUMED.—Messrs. DANIEL DEVLIN and EDWARD CONNELLY's stables, at Fort Washington, were destroyed by fire at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The horses, carriages and harness were saved. The loss, which is estimated at $6,000, is fully covered by isurance in the Harmony office. The origin of the fire does not appear.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SENTENCES IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following prisoners, heretofore convicted for various offences, were yesterday severally sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing: John Downing, assault with intent to do bodily harm, five years; Wm. H. Oliver, grand larceny, one year; John Vragan, attempt to commit rape, five years; John Kirby, grand larceny, three years; Edward Donnelly, grand larceny, three years; Michael Lafferty, larceny, five years; George White, personating an officer and attempting to shoot an officer, ten years; Michael Glynn, larceny, one year; John Minckus, three years; Hugh McCacklin, larceny, five years; Alexander McDougall, larceny, five years; Patrick Donnelly, larceny, five years; Peter Thompson, larceny, five years.

DARKNESS IN THE CITY HALL.—During the past week the gas-light furnished to the departments occupying the basement of the Brooklyn City Hall, has been so dim that "penny-dips" at three cents each, had to be resorted to in order to enable the officers to attend to their duties. Last evening an explosion, as loud as that caused by a heavily loaded pistol, occurred in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, shortly after which the heretofore dim light gave place to total darkness. No damage resulted. Great inconvenience is caused in the office of the Inspector of Police in consequence of this state of affairs, in regard to telegraphic matters particularly. The city authorities act as if it was none of their business, and the gas company appears to be of the same mind.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.—It was expected that this regiment would arrive here today, and extensive preparations had been made for their reception, but as no telegraphic dispatch had, up to last evening, been received from the Colonel in command, the officers of the Fifth Brigade have decided not to turn out until Friday next for the purpose of escorting them, even if they should arrive in the meantime. The city authorities have made ample provision to entertain the officers and men at the armory of the Fifty-second Regiment, in Raymond-street.

BOARDING A CANAL-BOAT.—The canal-boat *Medina*, Capt. STEWART, lying at the foot of Washington-street, was boarded about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by four river thieves, one of whom entered the cabin. Seeing the Captain awake, he ran on deck. The Captain pursued with a pistol, but was fired at before he had time to use it. He fired in return, and the thieves escaped by means of a small boat. Neither of the shots took effect.

THE POWDER CASE.—The case of the City against Mr. J. C. BROWER, who was sued for a penalty on the charge made by Fire Warden WRIGHT that he kept more powder on his premises than the law allowed, was examined by Justice CORNWALL, yesterday, and as it appeared that the keg supposed to contain powder, when opened, contained nothing but sand, the complaint was dismissed.

Williamsburgh.

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN'S WIFE FOR THREATENING TO SHOOT HER HUSBAND'S FRIEND.—Mrs. NAFEN, wife of the officer of that name, was arrested yesterday by Officer EDWARD BROWN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and taken before Judge DAILEY. Officer BROWN alleges that Mrs. NAFEN threatened to shoot him for leading her husband into the company of strange women. Both officers belong to the same precinct, and are fast friends. Mrs. NAFEN and her husband have been separated for some time, in consequence, it is alleged, of her intensely jealous disposition. It is further alleged that she was one of the women mainly instrumental in inducing Miss BUGBY to attempt the life of Officer CHICHESTER. Judge DAILEY gave her permission to find bonds to the amount of $500 to keep the peace, but she has not yet returned with the documents.

THE FIREMEN'S IMBROGLIO—MEETING OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.—The idea prevailed throughout the Fire Department of the district during the past week that a further disbandment of companies would take place, at the regular meeting of the commissioners last night, and a large number of those interested congregated in and around Firemen's Hall. At 9 P. M. there were three commissioners present, but the clerk of the board not making his appearance, the commissioners adjourned until Friday evening. It will be remembered that two of the commissioners have seceded from the board, in consequence of the alleged supercedure of crippled bellringers by the majority, and for other causes.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotel-keepers and families is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

New Era in Steam.
THE MOST RADICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.
All persons interested in steam machinery are invited to examine
THE HICKS PATENT ENGINE,
at work in connection with full sets of Quartz Crushers and Amalgamators, at the S. E. corner of Greene and Essex sts., Jersey City, near the ferry, on the 20th, 21st and 22d insts.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

No. 1,166 Broadway.—Dr. HARTLEY'S Institute for the special treatment of affections of the ear, catarrh and throat diseases. No advance fee required. Consultation free. Calls received between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Morehead's Neurodyne.—In a few days we shall present the readers of the TIMES with some testimonials from several of our most eminent citizens, regarding the remarkable effects of this new remedy. Our nervous friends, who wish to make "assurance doubly sure," are advised to "possess their *nerves* in patience." Those whose pains will not permit delay, can procure the NEURODYNE at the principal druggists.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Marvin's Safe
TRIUMPHANT.
IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
GENTLEMEN:
In reply to your inquiries as to how your safe stood the great fire which consumed Barnum's Museum and the entire block of adjoining buildings, we would say that everything in it was preserved in perfect order, almost as good as new. The safe gives good evidence of the great heat for several hours. When our store is rebuilt we shall want another, as after such a test we shall have none but your patent.
Yours truly,
WILLETTS & SKIDMORE,
Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton-st.
A full assortment of Marvin's Patent Fire and Burglar Safes always on hand.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy ConstituTION WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It eaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick-Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at one-third the cost of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Spare Bed and Bed to Spare—Have you seen it?—weighs 25 pounds and costs $7 50. Sold by E. S. JENNY & CO., No. 694 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

FENTON—BURTON.—At the residence of Rev. Dr. Burchard, by Rev. Dr. Foster, on Tuesday, July 18, JOHN W. FENTON and CORNELIA J. BURTON, all of New-York City. No cards.

KING—MCFARLAND.—On Tuesday, July 11, at Cambridge, N. Y., by Rev. J. E. King, D. D., Prof. JAMES M. KING and Miss NANCY M. MCFARLAND, all of Fort Edward Institute.

MCCHESNEY—STUDDIFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. O. Studdiford, D. D., Professor JOSEPH HENRY MCCHESNEY, University of Chicago, and MARY LIBBIE, daughter of W. V. Studdiford.

NEILSON—BROOKS.—On Tuesday, July 18, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, CHARLES H. NEILSON and MARY L., eldest daughter of Hon. James Brooks, of this city.

ROGERS—MARTIN.—On Thursday, July 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, WM. E. ROGERS, of Hudson City, N. J., and Miss JENNIE L. MARTIN, daughter of Mrs. Frances Martin, of Bergen, N. J.

SMITH—SCUDDER.—On Thursday, June 29, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, Rev. E. Dunlap Smith, D. D., L. RANDOLPH SMITH, son of the officiating clergyman, and CARRIE M., daughter of the late John H. Scudder.

SHERIDAN—ANGELL.—On Tuesday, July 18, by Rev. Howard Osgood, of New-York, JOHN SHERIDAN, City Missionary, and Miss ANNIE ANGELL, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this city, on Tuesday, July 18, Lieut. BERNARD BRADY, late of the 10th Regiment New-York Vols., aged 24 years.

The friends of the family, and the officers and men of the 10th Regiment N. Y. V., (in citizens' dress,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 100 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

DAVIDSON.—At Rutland, Vt., on Tuesday, July 18, ALBERT, youngest son of the late John E. Davidson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GEBHARD.—At West Point, on Wednesday, July 19, FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

GRAFF.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 18, MARGARET, wife of Henry J. Graff, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 73 Adelphi-st.

GARRISON.—Suddenly, ADOLPHUS D. GARRISON, son of G. S. Garrison, aged 18 years, member of Company I, 164th Regiment N. Y. V.

The friends of the family, and the 164th Regiment, also members of Company A, 71st Regiment, and Howard Lodge No. 60, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, July 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his uncle's, Wm. F. Rall, at No. 98 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GERE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 18, Miss FANNIE E. GERE, daughter of the late Mrs. Emily Gere, in the 24th year of her age.

HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 17, THOMAS HOLMES, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 State-st., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MCKENZIE.—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 19, ANNIE MCKENZIE, daughter of Alex. and Jane McKenzie, aged 13 years and 6 months.

An ardent lover of her Redeemer, let us hope that ere this she has been gathered into his fold. She was a life member of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

Funeral to take place from the residence of the parents, Stamford, Conn., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2½ P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. (this city) at 15 minutes past 12 M.

PORTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 19, after a lingering illness, HENRY C. PORTER, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday morning, July 19, after a lingering illness, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Jr., aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, July 21, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery.

STOTHOFF.—On Wednesday morning, July 19, at his residence, in New-Brunswick, JOHN STOTHOFF, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Dutch Church, New-Brunswick, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

SKILLMAN.—At Mobile, on Thursday, July 13, Paymaster JOHN M. SKILLMAN, of Brooklyn, U. S. Navy, in the 34th year of his age.

TABER.—FRANK, youngest son of Clarkson and Deborah Taber, aged 9 months.

Funeral at 2 P. M. to-day, (20th,) from the house, Madison-st., Brooklyn, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

TOPPING.—On Friday, July 7, at Chester, Morris Co., N. J., in the 54th year of his age, E. M. TOPPING, formerly Professor of Languages at Princeton College, but for the last 18 years a citizen of Baltimore, Md.

Suis desiderio, aut pudor, aut modus tam cari capitis.

WHITTLESEY.—At Lakeville, Conn., on Sunday, July 16, of diphtheria, CATHARINE M., wife of Walter R. Whittlesey, aged 34 years.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.
Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

WILKESBARRE COAL.
The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the
BALTIMORE VEIN.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President,
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

CATARRH.
GREATEST REMEDIAL OF THE AGE.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., having discovered the origin of this direful disease, and the only positive remedy therefor, will mail his treatise to applicants who send ten cents and stamp.

NEW STYLE ENVELOPES.—THE SUBscribers would call the attention of the book and stationery trade to their new style "OPEN END" ENVELOPES, for ladies' correspondence, which are pronounced the neatest and prettiest envelope made in this country.
SAMUEL RAYMOND & CO., No. 118 William-st.

NOTICE.—MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE, FORMERly on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., (Museum Building,) will reopen in a few days, in their new and magnificent store No. 542 Broadway. Address at present, MARSH BROS., No. 42 Ann-st., third floor.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

AMERICAN ARTISAN PATENT AGENCY.—BROWN, COOMBS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 3.

WILL BE PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
HOURS AT HOME,
FOR AUGUST.
Its contents will include:
The opening chapters of the NEW SERIAL,
GEOFFREY, THE LOLLARD.
With an illustration ("THE CHURCH UNDER GROUND.") by
THOMAS NAST.
THE GIRDLE ROUND THE WORLD.
WITH AN OUTLINE TELEGRAPHIC MAP, SHOWING THE LINES, PROJECTED AND COMPLETED, MAKING UP THE CIRCUIT.
SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR, By
RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH,
ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
"*NAPOLEON A MYTH.*" A translation. By Dr. J. [illegible] THOMPSON.
THE OUTSIDE OF BOOKS. By Prof. UPSON, of Hamilton College.
CATHARINE OF GENOA. By Dr. F. D. HUNTINGTON.
DR. HUBBARD WINSLOW. By RAY PALMER, D.D.
LIFE OF CICERO. By Prof. NOAH PORTER, Yale College.
ST. ANTHONY OF EGYPT. By Dr. SCHAFF.
OLD JOHN THE CARPENTER. By Dr. PECK.
SHORT SERMONS TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS. By Rev. C. S. ROBINSON.
THE ROMANCE OF TRUTH.
THE DUSSELDORF ACADEMY, and other sketches, stories, poems, &c.
TERMS—$3 a year; single numbers, 30 cents; six copies for $15. Clubs of ten or more, cash, $2 50.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., New-York.

THE NATION.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, JULY [illegible]
CONTENTS:
THE WEEK.
The Latest Bugbear.
Those Belligerent Rights.
Another Illustration from Jamaica.
Political Equality.
Emancipation in Cuba.
The Political Movements in the New World.
Lifted Over: Poetry.
Another Criticism: Poetry.
The South as It Is.
The General Election in England.
Army Correspondence.
The Suez Canal.
Pure Interest.
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FINE ARTS:
Multiplied Art.
FINANCIAL REVIEW.
It embraces among its regular or occasional contributors the following names:
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TERMS: Three Dollars per annum, in advance; six months, Two Dollars. When delivered by carrier in New-York or Brooklyn, fifty cents additional.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

"OUT OF SORTS."
"OUT OF SORTS."
A common but very comprehensive expression by thousands at this enervating period of the year, denoting want of APPETITE, LASSITUDE, indisposition to business and society, biliousness, &c., which indicate that the Liver and Digestive Organs are wanting a healthy condition. Nothing will sooner invigorate the important functions, correct the secretions, and impart elasticity to the mind and body, than
CRIMEAN BITTERS.
If ladies will use a tablespoonful, or more if necessary, three or four times a day, the renovating effects of the Bitters will be immediately perceptible. The article is composed very largely of pure Calisaya Bark, and a number of other highly medicinal ingredients, embracing an aperient or laxative, which will shortly remove Constipation and Dyspepsia. For Debility, use the Bitters whenever wanted; but for Dyspepsia, use always after meals, and half an hour before retiring at night. Two bottles have cured inveterate cases.
MILLER & CO., No. 110 Liberty-st., New-York.

ARTIFICIAL LEG SWINDLE.
ARTIFICIAL LEG SWINDLE.
ARTIFICIAL LEG SWINDLE.
Soldiers wanting Artificial Legs send for a pamphlet, containing certificates &c., which show the injustice practiced upon our crippled soldiers. It is the last chance they have to make money out of the poor soldiers. My next pamphlet will contain more affidavits to open the eyes of the public, particularly our maimed soldiers. Certificates and affidavits solicited from all crippled soldiers who have been unjustly dealt by, as I want to publish them with others in my next pamphlet.
Send for a pamphlet. J. W. WESTON,
No. 706 Broadway, New-York.
Who gets a commission on Artificial Legs.

STOP THOSE BULL FROGS.
One or two persons have sent in frogs to compete for the prize at the great Bull Frog Exhibition. As we stated in our announcement, we do not wish the frogs sent to us before the 5th of, August, as we have no facilities for boarding a large number of frogs in the meantime. But we shall be glad if those intending to compete will write o notify us of their intentions.
F. BELLEW,
"Phunnyest of Phun,"
No. 39 Park-row,
New-York.

LADIES' BREASTPINS, NEW STYLES.
Two, three, four, six dollars to three hundred dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
Two, three, five, eight, to fifty dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES.
New styles—TWO, THREE, FOUR to TWENTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
From SIXTY to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WE DESIRE TO NOTIFY THOSE WHO wish for specimen numbers of the July "Funniest," that we have not a single copy on hand, the entire edition having been sold out through mistake, leaving us without sufficient copies for our mail subscribers.
F. BELLEW,
"Phunnyest of Phun,"
No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the Continent, via Brest and Havre, per steamer EUROPA, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 21st day of July, at 11:20 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10:10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9:15 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 98 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of
L. S. office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and
[SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF WESTFIELD.—The circulating notes of this bank will be redeemed at par at the banking-house in the village of Westfield, and at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.
GEORGE W. PATTERSON, }
JOHN G. HINCKLEY, } Assignees.
WESTFIELD, June 13, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 1,147, 1,148, 1,430, 1,431, 1,833, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondent of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL..............................$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OIL LANDS
in Venango and Erie Counties, Penn., for sale. Apply soon to
W. P. CARPENTER, Sec'y.,
UTICA, July 19, 1865. Utica, N. Y.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

FINANCIAL.
INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip.
5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
5,000 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip.
5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
3,000 Columbian Marine Insurance Scrip.
for sale by
WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 17, 1865.

THE STISSING BANK (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 30,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with
C. L. HILL.
GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

$400 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAFE of the North River Insurance Company, on the night of July 10, 1865: $1,000 bond of State of California, (7s,) with indorsement of Indiana Bank, No. 690. $1,000 bond of State of California, (7s,) with indorsement of Indiana Bank, No. 150. A reward of twenty per cent. will be paid for the recovery of the above bonds, at the office of the North River Insurance Company Greenwich-st., near Vesey, (heretofore advertised by the wrong numbers.)

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, A LOT of St. Margaret Copper Mining Company's stock. Apply at the office of D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the north-east corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,
No. 5 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865.

ALL PARTIES OR PERSONS HAVING claims against the city, on account of expenses incurred in the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1865, are respectfully requested to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 25th of July instant. By order of the Committee, OWEN CAVANAGH, Secretary,
Room No. 5 City Hall.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Union Association of the Eleventh Assembly District, XXth Ward, will be held corner 33d-st. and 8th-av. on THURSDAY EVENING, July 20, at 8 o'clock.
THERON R. BUTTER, Chairman.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 12, 1865.

The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock per month. Payable on Friday, August 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st July to 4th of August.
E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, CONSTITUTING the firm of of HURXTHAL & SEARS, have this day retired from the dry goods, importing and jobbing business.
BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that,

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is DRINKER & ANDERSON.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is: Importing and jobbing of general dry goods to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are JOSEPH H. DRINKER, of the City of New-York, JOHN ANDERSON, of the City of Brooklyn.

That the names of the special partners are BEN. HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

That the amount of capital which BEN. HURXTHAL, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the fifteenth (15th) day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first (31st) day of December, 1868.
JOSEPH H. DRINKER,
JOHN ANDERSON,
BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.
Dated the 15th day of July, 1865.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on THURSDAY, July 20, a fresh assortment of
NEWPORT BATHING SUITS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
made from Fancy flannels, and will
take orders to make
CHILDREN'S BATHING DRESSES,
in any style desired. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF VERY NICE
BLACK LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
from $40 to $80 each.
EMBROIDERED GRENADINE SHAWLS, BLACK AND WHITE, WITH HEAVY SILK FRINGES.
ALSO,
500 SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
made from fine flannel cloths, in neat styles, for
TRAVELING, AND MORNING AND EVENING
WEAR AT THE SEA-SIDE,
at prices reduced to $6 and $8 each.
OFFERED AT RETAIL BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$50 REWARD.—A GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH—Lost in Hudson-st., below Christopher, while walking, or in an 8th-av. car, just before 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, the 19th inst. No question asked and $50 will be paid to any one returning the watch to J. WM. ELLISON, Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,174, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 18th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 33,863 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the Bank for a new book on the 3d of August, 1865. MARY CARROLL, Depositor.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, }
ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
13d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY,
WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, }
ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
1865 JULY INTEREST.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after THURSDAY, July 20.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK.
ASSETS..............................$1,490,318 11

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton) New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing
7,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,
and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side of Grammercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
July 18, 1865. A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.
JULY 17, 1865. THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
Capital and Surplus.............................$260,000
MAY 11, 1865.

At an election for directors and inspectors of election of this company, held on the 1st of May inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for

DIRECTORS.

Eugene Plunkett,	S. P. Gilbert,
John Garcia,	Marcus F. Hodges,
Waldo Hutchins,	John S. Ward,
William Ferdon,	Robert Schell,
Bartolomeo Blanco,	James L. Morgan,
Gustave Reynaud,	George F. Nesbitt,
Elias Ponvert,	John E. Leffingwell,
Ramsay Crooks,	E. B. Wesley,
Joseph B. Young,	George T. Stedman,
Charles S. Pell,	Henry Lewis.
O. Pacalin,	

FOR INSPECTORS,
Charles Sagory, Samuel Darbee.
R. B. Valentine,

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Marcus F. Hodges was unanimously reelected President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all the rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right, title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven, containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine; condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in square number ten, (10,) the boundary of which, commencing at the corner of lots numbers four and five, on Forsyth-street, runs south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastwardly twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: The west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,) fronting seventy-five feet on Bay-street, and extending back to the River St. Johns,—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861,—late the estate of Cyrus Bisbee and Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: called "Ortega" on the St. Johns River, late the residence and belonging to H. R. Sadler, deceased, on both sides of McGirth's Creek in said county, being a Spanish grant to John H. McIntosh, Senior, date February 27, 1804, containing four thousand acres, more or less. Also, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) and the west half of lot number two (2) in square number eleven (11) as the same are known and distinguished on the grounds, plans or plats of said city, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John T. and Marion H. Sanderson. JOSEPH REMINGTON,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Florida.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 20, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 28, East River:
Fresh Sicily Oranges and Lemons.
852 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, Mountain.
1,836 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark "Ibis," from Palermo.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness

This harness has been used in the public service, is still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 20, 1865 at 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, by order Coudert Brothers, Executors:

10 shares Continental Bank	par	$100
8 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.	par	50
20 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.	par	40
14 shares Panama Railroad Co.	par	100
13 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.	par	100
40 shares Fireman's Fire Insurance Co.	par	17
18 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	par	40
20 shares North American Fire Insurance Co.	par	50
46 shares Little Miami Railroad Co.	par	50
$1,500 Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien R. R. Co. Bonds.		
$1,000 City of Cincinnati Bonds.		
$4,000 Lafayette and Indianapolis R. R. Co. Bonds.		
$1,000 Detroit City Water Works.		
(Also for account of whom it may concern.)		
10 shares City Fire Insurance Co.	par	$70
80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.	par	25

Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The entire stock of the estate of Geo. Brodie, so many years the leader of fashions for Harper's and Gody's *Magazines*, consisting of French, English and American cloaks, mantillas, cloak and dress trimmings, laces, &c., &c.; will be sold regardless of cost, to close the concern, before the 21st. MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee,
No. 300 Canal-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865. je29-lawtaug23.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner Whitehall and Bridge sts.,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 17, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at Pier No. 52, North River, about 33,000 bushels of damaged oats, in sacks.

Terms cash, in government funds.

The oats to be removed within 24 hours after sale.
S. D. BURCHARD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY JULY 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, oiled walnut bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, chandeliers, carpets, three hundred painted chairs, rosewood piano, pier glasses; small quantity of hardware, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, a very handsome chestnut sorrel horse, six years old, 15¼ hands high; kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle; very free and stylish driver, and can trot inside of three minutes.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE FINE HOUSEHOLD furniture of all kinds, and furnished to order.

N. B.—Auction sale of horses, carriages, &c., every week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUTRAGE BY THE STRIKERS.

$500 reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who entered the stable of GEORGE HOPP, No. 438 East 12th-st., and cut his horse's throat, for no other reason than his working for the street-cleaning contractors for the subsistence of a poor helpless family of seven children. Further comment we leave to the public. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP,
Street-cleaning Contractors, No. 3 Tryon-row.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.

USE SCHULTS' WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL.

The "Enamel" will remove the worst cases of Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, or Sunburn, in from four to six days. It whitens the skin permanently, and imparts a freshness and transparency to the complexion, which is perfectly natural and without injury to the skin. No toilet is complete without it. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, 50 cents.

Address C. F. SCHULTS, 285 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

ON SUNDAY NEXT 23D INST., 3 P. M., the corner-stone of the protectory for destitute Catholic boys, will be laid by The Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, on the farm near Westchester Village; conveyances by 2d and 3d avs. cars to Harlem, thence by cars to Tremont, and by omnibus from that point to the grounds. A train of cars will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. depot for Tremont at 8:15 A. M., and the steamer *Osco* from Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., touching at foot of 8th-st. Refreshments can be procured on the grounds.

FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM.—On the 26th day of July, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the American Hotel, in the village of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., will be sold to the highest bidder, the farm and residence of the late Hon. Zenas Clark, situate one mile from the village and railroad depot of Potsdam; and the stock, tools, and an undivided half of the crops thereon—306 acres of (mostly) excellent land, in a good state of cultivation; mansion-house, out-buildings, farm-house, barns, stables, small sugar and apple orchards; complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus and tools; 31 cows, some young cattle, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, another dairy farm near the above, of 100 acres, 10 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuildings, sugar orchard, tools, &c., complete, and an undivided half of the crops.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will.

Present tenant of each farm competent; has entire charge; will remain if desired.
S. B. GORDON, Executor, Potsdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 80 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIDENCE of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits; beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, TWELVE rooms, neat outbuildings, 20 acres superior and highly cultivated land, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance, beautifully located, high ground, 15 miles from the city, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, for sale very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE, ABOUT 125 acres on the backbone of Westchester County, between Tarrytown and Pleasantville; fine house, ground., stable, &c.; worth $40,000; will sell for $28,500; stock, &cs. at an appraisment. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW STABLE, NO. 112 EAST 26th-st., with seven stalls, and room for three carriages and one wagon; apartments for three coachmen. The building is fitted up in the most modern manner. Inquire next door.

FARM FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, New-Jersey, 23¼ acres tillable land, two-story frame dwelling-house, barn, &c.; excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 76 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x23.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

NEW HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Seven genteel frame houses, with every modern convenience, on High-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., near Fulton-ferry. Rent $600; to private families only. Apply about 12, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house and barn, with five acres of land, beautifully situated. Apply to R. LANGDON, Jr., No. 3 College-place.

AT YONKERS—SIX FURNISHED HOUSES TO let, from $100 to $350 per month.
JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms in a private family without board, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED house in Brooklyn, convenient to the Wall-st. Ferry, by a gentleman and his wife, without children. Address L., Box No. 3,041 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, with a private family of refinement, at No. 170 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family; location between 14th and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address JACKSON, No. 279 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 50 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled campus. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, large, airy room, at Nyack, on the Hudson, one mile from the landing; room in barn for horse and buggy. Inquire of or address Mrs. W. S. STILWELL, on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG Island, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer Arrowsmith, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing; good stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; hops every Saturday night. No fever and ague nor musquitoes. B. B. NOSTRAND.

THOSE WISHING A QUIET AND pleasant place to spend a few days or weeks this Summer, with spacious rooms, good board, and reasonable prices, will find it at the Sans Souci House, Ballston Springs, Saratoga County, New-York.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—A SMALL, COMPACT printing office for sale, with a good connection. To a young man about to commence, this is a very good opportunity. Stock nearly new. Price $1,500; $500 may remain to be paid by instalments. Apply to TYPO, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-third interest in a recently-patented machine, in great demand; profits from two to three hundred per cent. Call at No. 200 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15.

ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFULLY STRANGE!

MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,

Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, known as the horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and inclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.

Address
Madame M. H. PERREGAULT,
Post-office Drawer No. 202,
Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable woman who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; has unexceptionable city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 Bowery, between Houston and Prince sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 502 2d-av., corner 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH good references, a situation as housekeeper, or to do sewing and other light work in a private family. Widower preferred. Address Q., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant, or as housemaid or assistant to a cook; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and competent Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to wash; city or country; good reference. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to take care of children, or would do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 241 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands boning aed larding; is an excellent baker; will go to the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, DRESSMAKING out by day or at home. Address S. C. HELM, No. 17 Attorney-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR woman, as first-class English or French cook, city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; city references. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper. Address note to Mrs. MONROE, Station D, 8th-st., New-York.

MALES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING fluently the French, German and English languages, and is a good and rapid penman, wishes a situation in any capacity; the applicant has served three years in the U. S. A. Address F. L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or assistant gardener, by an industrious, active young man, who has a good knowledge of his business; or would go as under gardener on a good place. Can be well recommended. Address P. K., Gardener, Mr. Elliott's, No. 9 John-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience in this city, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good four-in-hand driver; the very best of city reference. Call or address P. R., No. 118 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of city reference; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 436 Sixth-avenue, or Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, viz.: hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, &c. Call or address GARDENER, at J. Buist's, florist, between 2d and 3d avs., 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man, of long experience with horses, carriages and harness; satisfactory city references given. Call or address M. J., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, who understands farming and gardening in all its branches; has the best of city reference as to capacity or integrity. Address M. D., for two days, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; good references given. Call, for three days, at Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has been brought up to the business in Europe, and can give the best of city references. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av., or address R. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box. No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man thoroughly competent of the care and management of horses; can give five years' reference from some of his last employers. Can be seen at No. 13 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who understands the business in all its branches. Can be seen at Young & Elliot's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business, and has good referrence. Address a letter to COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business, and can make himself generally useful; good reference. Address B. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to make himself generally usefnl; to work on farm or garden, drive, &c.; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class city references given. Address C. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman and gardener. Address K. I., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man with good city reference; can milk a cow. Address C. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MILLER, A situation. Address A. B. C., Box 161 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business. Address Box 782 Lower Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF a paper warehouse; must be willing to do what is required; must also write a good hand, be quick at figures, and come well recommended. Address, stating salary expected, D., Box No. 2,867 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—DRUG ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO has had experience; is a good writer and correct at figures, and who can come well recommended, may apply in own writing to Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, TWO BOYS. Address Box No. 1,845 City Post-office.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

IMPORTANT.

Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.
N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

HEADQUARTERS 79TH N. Y. VOLS., MERCER HOUSE, CORNER BROOME AND MERCER STS., July 19, 1865.
SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 57.—THE OFFICERS and men of the 79th N. Y. V. are ordered to report at the Mercer House TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., fully armed and equipped, for the purpose of proceeding to Hart's Island to receive their final payment.
H. G. HEFFRON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

$75 NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY IS now paid to soldiers who enlisted between Nov. 2, 1862, and March 31, 1864, by GEO. P. O'DONNELL, Counselor-at-law, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office, Room No. 25. Refers to Nassau Bank, corner Beekman and Nassau-st., J. L. & D. S. RIKER, Commission Merchants, No. 45 Cedar-st., and Laurence Myers & Co., importers, 35 South William.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafing.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT OSCILLATING ENGINE, built at the Allaire Works, of about one hundred horse-power. Address J. H. ST., Box No. 1,965.

STATIONERY.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices.
Samples furnished when called for.
WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE.
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute.

NITROUS OXYDE GAS.—NO HUMBUG.—Teeth extracted without pain or danger for 50 cents each, by one of the most experienced dentists in the city. Call on Dr. WAIT, Sr., corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Best dental operations on moderate terms.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLANIA..........SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR BREST and Havre will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE..........FRIDAY..........July 21
LAFAYETTE..........FRIDAY..........Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 00
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 00
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..........July 22
GLASGOW..........WEDNESDAY..........July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY..........July 29
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY..........Aug. 7

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, precisely. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The steamer GRANADA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

Semi-Weekly.
The first-class United States mail steamship
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER,
UNITED STATES, Capt. SHARE,
AMERICA, Capt. CLIFT,
CONSTITUTION, Capt. GRUMAN,

The steamship NEVADA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, July 26. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship ARIADNE, CRAREY, Commander, will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 29.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—18 MONTHS OLD, length 45 feet, beam 12 feet, hold 5 feet, draft forward 2¼ ft., aft 3 ft.; price $2,000. J. STUART, 195 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall.	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The steamer HUGUENOT. Inquire at Staten Island Ferry office, Pier No. 19 North River, New-York.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands*, *Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TEN (10) BLOODED YOUNG horses, all sired by same horse. Can be seen at stable, avenue A, between 84th and 85th-sts., Yorkville.

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MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY
UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 20,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
EIGHTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
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MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
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ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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The young charming and fascinating
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
has achieved the greatest triumph in comedy, accorded to any artiste of the present age.

She has unostentatiously compelled the press and public to acknowledge her surpassing merit, and award her the appellation of
THE COMEDIENNE OF AMERICA.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 19 and 20, first time in New-York, THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU AND ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, in both of which she appears, supported by the full company.
SATURDAY, July 22, REIGNOLDS MATINEE.
Commencing at 2 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
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A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

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A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in private cases, by safe remedies and without change of all diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the elief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JULY 21.
Benefit of the
COMPANY AND ATTACHES OF
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE.
AFTERNOON, TO COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
JENNY LIND,
Miss EMILY MELVILLE, W. DAVIDGE, M. B. PIKE.
After which, Mr. P. T. BARNUM will address the audience, to be followed by the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, THE MAMMOTH FAT LADY, CIRCASSIAN BEAUTY, W. B. HARRISON IN EXTEMPORANEOUS SONGS; BILLY BIRCH and CHARLEY BACKUS, of SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, L. J. MESTAYER.
Miss CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, the Concord Skater; Song—Miss JENNIE ENGLE; Pas de Deux—Mlle. MARTINETTI and Mons. BAPTISTINE.
Concluding with BARNEY THE BARON.
G. C. DAVENPORT, MITCHELL, CONNORLEY, MARY ESTELLE, Miss H. WALBY, and others.
EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK,
the petite comedy, MORNING CALL.
Mrs. J. J. PRIOR and J. C. NAGLE.
P. T. BARNUM in his address; the CURIOSITIES; W. B. HARRISON, GUSTAVE GEARY.
The pantomime of LES DEUX FUGITIFS.
G. L. FOX and his Pantomime Troupe from FOX'S OLD BOWERY.
HANDY ANDY.
GEORGE CHRISTY and Mr. BRYAN.
Favorite Dance—Miss KATE PENNOYER.
MISS CARRIE MOORE—The Concord Skater.
To conclude with MR. AND MRS. WHITE,
by Mrs. HARRY CHAPMAN, JENNIE CLEAVER, NANNIE KEOK, W. P. SMITH, WELSH EDWARDS, B. PORTER.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; amphitheatre, 30 cents.

WALLACK'S.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
BY A HOUSE CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING,
of the talented and popular young comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose recent successes in his famous Hibernian delineations before
THE MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES OF THE OLD WORLD
have stamped him as
THE MOST NATURAL AND ARTISTIC REPRESENTATIVE of Irish life and charater NOW LIVING.
EVERY EVENING
he will appear in his truly great impersonation of TIM O'BRIEN in Brougham's Domestic Drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and also as
HANDY ANDY,
in W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's celebrated novel of that name.
Supported by
Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Warwick, Mr. J. E. Whiting, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Browne, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. Williams and the entire strength of the company.
In active preparation an entirely new Irish drama, replete with interesting incidents and the most powerful effects, written expressly for Mr. DAN BRYANT by Messrs. F. G. Maeder and T. B. McDonough, and entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
A TALE OF '98.

GRAND FINALE OF THE "SAENGERFEST,"

In honor to their invited Saenger friends,
"THE ARION SOCIETY"
will hold a Pic-nic and Summer-Night's Festival in their usual and splendid style at
FALK'S LION PARK,
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865.
To commence at 4 o'clock P. M.
Tickets $1 each; admitting one gentleman and ladies, and not transferable. To be had from members only and at the Arion's headquarters, No. 23 3d-av.
THE COMMITTEE.

MUSICAL.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE PELOUBET ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.
Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1..........$600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3..........375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5..........225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150 and $180; 4-oct 125
Single reed, 5-octave, $120 and $150; 4-octave..........100
Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, New-York, are now offering their instruments at largely reduced prices. A superior seven-octave second-hand piano for sale at a bargain.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISEL LE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 251 and 253 Madison avenue,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,

AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms. &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY,

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WILL open its next session WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. This is a regularly chartered and organized college, with superior advantages for a thorough and elegant education, at a moderate expense. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, bookkeeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway. Last days of reduced terms of the Summer season. All who enter their names prior to Aug. 1 will be received at present half-prices, with privilege of continuing lessons until Nov. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies at No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess, her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French and English, desires an engagement as governess in a family. Address E. M., care of O. K. King & Co., No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

A LADY OF SEVEN YEARS EXPERIENCE wishes a situation to teach Latin, French, the piano, or English studies; she furnishes the best of testimonials. Address A. B., Box No. 304, Hartford, Conn.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

TO OWNERS AND AGENTS WHO INTEND to build or make alterations, if they want their work done prompt and at reasonable prices, please call or send a note to ALBERT WINANS, No. 155 Thompson-st.

THE GERMAN SAENGERFEST

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST DAY.

The Procession and Review in the Park.

MONSTER PIC-NIC AT JONES' WOOD.

Oration by Frederic Kapp, and Other Exercises.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVAL.

The crowd at the monster pic-nic yesterday was immense. It materially interfered with the running of the cars, which rendered it a physical impossibility for us to reach the TIMES office much before early breakfast-time, and necessarily we compress the vast variety, the infinitude of jolly fun into comparatively little space. The proceedings of the last day of the Saengerfest were conducted with punctuality, decorum, good order and eminent enthusiasm. First in order was the grand procession, which formed on several streets in the vicinity of the headquarters and marched in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

A Squad of Police.

Ten Mounted Aids with blue scarfs.

Festival Marshal, Joseph Hillenbrandt.

Music and Drum Corps.

The Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Lieut.-Col. Lux.

Battalion of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

Drum Corps of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., under Major A. Meyer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Music and Drum Corps of the New-York Turnverein, (fifty men.)

Tee Turner Clubs of New-York and Environs, (one thousand men.)

Marshal L. Burger and Aids.

THIRD DIVISION.

President Steffen, Officers and Delegates of the Ninth General Saengerfest.

Hirschmann's Brass Band. (Forty Pieces.)

The Festival President, Bissinger, the Festival Orators and the Committee of Honor.

CLUBS FROM PHILADELPHIA:

The Arion, 27 men; Aurora, 20 men; Beethoven Gesangverein, 21 men; Cecilia Gesangverein, 42 men; Eintracht, 20 men; Germania Maennerchor, 22 men; Liedertafel der Frein; Deutscher Gemeinde, 46 men; Orpheus, 26 men; Saengerbund, 66 men; Saengerrunde, 26 men; Social Liederkranz, 42 men; Teutonia Saengerbund, 19 men; Columbia Maennerchor, 12 men; Junger Maennerchor, 38 men; Liedertafel, 49 men; Maennerchor, 29 men; Teutonia Maennerchor, 24 men. Total, 452 men.

The Alexandria, Virginia, German Maennerchor, 12 men; the Egg Harbor City Aurora, 32 men; the Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, Eintracht, 15 men; Poughkeepsie, New-York, Germania, 25 men; Patterson, New-Jersey, Germania, 15 men; Montreal, Canada West, Germania, 8 men; Providence, Rhode Island, Liederkranz, 18 men; Syracuse, New-York, Liederkranz, 31 men; Buffalo, New-York, Liedertafel, 31 men; Buffalo, New-York, Saengerbund, 23 men; Springfield, Massachusetts, Lortzing Maennerchor, 12 men; Reading, Pennsylvania, Maennerchor, 21 men; Troy, New-York, Maennerchor, 12 men; Boston, Orpheus, 27 men; Washington, District of Columbia, Saengerbund, 26 men; Wilmington, Delaware, Saengerbund, 21 men; New-Haven, Connecticut, Teutonic, 38 men; Hartford Turner and Saengerbund, 29 men; Richmond, Virginia, 6 men; Hartford, Connecticut, Maennerquartett, 4 men; Springfield, Massachusetts, Eintracht, 6 men; Washington, District of Columbia, Turner Leidertafel, 3 men. Total, 414 men.

BALTIMORE CLUBS.

Arbeiter Gesangverein, 34 men; Arion, 35 men; Germania Maennerchor, 37 men; Germania, 41 men; Liederkranz, 2 men; Turner Gesangverein, 32 men; Turner Liedertafel, 21. Total, 246 men.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal, H. Ringshausen; Wiegand's Band; Newark Clubs: Aurora, 39 men; Eintracht, 25 men; Arion, 23 men. Total, 87 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal, George Klein.

Wannemacher's Band.

Order—The Arminia, New-York.

Liedertafel, New-York.

Lyra Maennerchor, New-York.

Social Reform Gesangverein, New-York.

Uhland Bund, New-York.

Schwaebisher Sangerbund, New-York.

Melomanen, New-York.

Teutonia, New-York.

Helvetia, New-York.

Orpheus, New-York.

Euphonia, New-York.

Mozart Verein, New-York.

Morrisania Gesangverein.

Beethoven Maennerchor, New-York.

Sing Academie, New-York.

Saengerrunde, New-York.

Saengerrunde, Jersey City.

Frohsinn, Bloomingdale.

Social Maennerchor, New-York.

Concordia Maennerchor, New-York.

Liedertafel of the United Social Reformers, New-York.

Quartette from Williamsburgh, 1,000 men.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal, A. Schmidt.

Deitz's Band, 20 pieces.

The New-York General Sangerbund, consisting of the following societies:

1. The Allemania.
2. Colonia.
3. Germania.
4. Harmonia.
5. Lorely Maennerchor.
6. Pheinischer Saengerbund.
7. Schillerbund.
8. Williamsburgh Saengerbund.
9. Social Reform Liedertafel.
10. Fidelia, New-York.
11. Deutscher Liederkranz, New-York.
12. Union Maennerchor, New-York.

350 men.

Battery B of the Fourth New-York, S. N. G., Under Capt. Keim.

Squad of Police.

The streets were thronged along the line of march with an interested crowd of all nationalities, who cheered and hurrahed as the procession passed. Entering the east gate of the park, the societies filed past the Mayor, who reviewed them, but made no address; after which, the procession marched down Broadway, across the east side of the city to the river, where they took boats for the festive haunts of

JONES' WOOD.

Here they found everything in apple-pie order. Platforms by the dozens were erected, booths and sheds by the scores. Sixteen hundred tables dotted the magnificent place from the entrance to the river. Mr. PETER CHILDKNECHT, the proprietor, had done everything to make the place attractive, and render the occasion a pleasant one. Mountains of eatables and oceans of drinkables were provided, and waiters to the number of several hundred were employed for the occasion. Flags and banners gaily fluttered from every point, while wreaths of flowers decorated pillar and post.

There were photographers ready for jobs, also blind men with fiddles. We met queer old men with weighing-machines; shooting-galleries abounded; swings and scoops tempted many; and lager-bier booths enticed all.

At 3 o'clock there was an immense assemblage there—not less, certainly, than twenty thousand people. These gathered beneath the shade of the magnificent trees which there abound, and listened to the

ORATION OF MR. KAPP.

We would gladly print it all, but it is long, and our space at this hour is limited, which must be our apology for this brief sketch. Mr. KAPP said:

"The festivities which, for four days, have united us, within and without the great American metropolis, are drawing to a close. The hours of friendly intercourse, of cheerful mirth and recreation, have gone by. It remains to crown the winners in the race of song, to distribute these prizes among the most successful, to raise a parting song, a shout—words of farewell, a pressure of hands—and the gay throng will be among the things that were. May the remembrance of these fleeting moments beguile the journey homeward, and may the trophies won animate the victors and the vanquished to unceasing effort in the glorious path of German song. I have had the honor of welcoming you on your arrival in our city, and the unavoidable absence of a valued friend, who was to have tendered you our farewell wishes, devolves upon me the duty of taking his place. How could this duty be better performed than in contemplating what we have attempted and attained in its bearings upon the position and the future of the German-Americans in the social and political life of this country, and in the home of our fathers? It is not the first occasion, as we are all aware, on which the German singers of the Eastern States have held a festival, although it may be the first on which so large a number as twenty-five hundred have attended. Within fifteen years last past, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York have welcomed the German glee clubs in their midst no less than eight times, and the present celebration would have been held four years ago, if the war had not intervened between design and execution. In the turmoil of arms the muses were hushed. At a time when the fate of a people rests on the point of the sword, the mind is not at ease to follow the airy flights of fancy, or the play of lighter humors. In a free country where all sit in council who take the field, where the chances of war decide also the individual fortunes of every citizen, he willingly sacrifices the comfort of refinement to the political exigencies of the time, and holds his personal advantage subordinate to the higher interests of the community. Thus, from the first outbreak of rebellion, our countrymen fully appreciated the importance of the contest which was forced upon the country; thus every man hastened to the rescue of our liberties and labored in his sphere and to the utmost of his power without hope of favor or reward. More than all others the fighting men of German birth—Turners and singers in the van—discerned the true state of political affairs, burst the shackles of party and poured out their blood on every battle-field of the vast theatre of war, absolving the debt of patriotism without stint or cavil."

Mr. KAPP then eloquently reviewed the effect produced upon American society by the culture and spread of music, and concluded by thus defining the path and duty of the Germans in America:

"We are in the midst of matured political institutions, of the advantages of which we have constantly partaken, which may at times require our services for their preservation, but where creative energy is without an object. Standing on American soil, we must share the political labors of our fellow-citizens in the spirit of that profound humanity in which we have been reared. For what is outside of politics our eyes are still turned homeward; we can never renounce the land of our fathers without renouncing our better selves. The times have happily gone by when the German, dazzled by the material achievements of the New World, made haste to cast his memories and his attainments behind him, in his overweening anxiety to out-Herod the Herods of practical Americanism. The memorable occurrence known as the Know-Nothing movement made manifest to the dullest perception that the German does not rise in the scale of being by apeing American manners and babbling American phrases. The more firmly we cling to the intellectual treasures of our nationality, the more will we be respected by the native population. What firmness of character is to the individual, national pride is to a people—the source at once of self-esteem and of the regard of others. The path, then, lies clear before us. Identifying ourselves unqualifiedly with the welfare and the glory of our adopted country, let us do so as freemen, under the promptings of our own natures, in obedience to the light by which we have learned to be guided, that is to say, as Germans. In the purity of our aims and vigor of our exertions let us vindicate the peculiar gifts of our nationality, throwing our intellectual equality into the common scales. Let not the means cause us to forget the ends, reality make us overlook the ideal, form blind us to essence, labor destroy the faculty of enjoyment, the useful crowd out the beautiful, the turmoil of speculation and excitement fritter away the force of self-command! From such a vantage ground we shall not only value ourselves as we should, but shall the more justly appreciate the advantages of the people around us. We shall gladly emulate their energy and enterprise, their readiness to make sacrifices for the public welfare, their willingness to contribute to the prosecution of good purposes, their freedom from opinionativeness and captiousness, and their cheerful submission to the will of the majority; in a word, we shall strive to acquire their good qualities without discarding our own. We have a better destiny than that of the raw material in the hands of the citizens; we were not as manure to be absorbed into the particles of a foreign soil. We have a place in the ranks of civilization, battling against barbarism. There is work for every honest effort, for every thinking mind, for each sinewy arm, for the common goal is not obtained by jostling and cross purposes, but by the order and concert of a united movement. There is need of a division of labor in the enterprises of the mind as well as in those of business; and as in practical life a well-organized activity creates a demand for its services, so a thorough distribution of our intellectual duties will achieve results of which we would otherwise have no conception. There is no need of straying into the by-ways of fantastic dreams or wild experiments; of spending our energies upon the attempt to organize a German State, or colonize a German Utopia; here, at our very doors, in the midst of our fellow-citizens of every clime, is abundant opportunity for our ablest efforts. Time was when a German poet sang:

> "Germans, a nation to be your stars in their course have denied you;
> Wherefore? That ye might be freer to grow and be men."

Germany is exerting herself to falsity the prediction. Casting aside the swaddling-clothes of cosmopolitan inanity, it has based its policy on the solid foundation of its interests. The festival of its marksmen and its singers, as held this year at Bremen and at Dresden, are protests against disunion and atrophy; they point the way in which the country will recover itself, slowly perhaps, but surely. To us, on the other hand, as Germans in foreign parts, the distich of SCHILLER is clearly applicable. To constitute a German nation in the bowels of the American, is impossible; but to lend our influence to the struggle for the best interests of man, is not only feasible, but a solemn duty, and our influence will take the firmer hold, and wear for itself the wider bed, the more highly we prize the fruits of our German culture. What though some, justly or unjustly, complain of neglect or even insult; what though a few may have been quitted by their country instead of quitting her, we must not speak ill of the fatherland. It is a forward child that maligns its own parents, even for cause. We may leave it to the piqued aristocrats and self-conceited refugees to belittle their country for having withheld from them a sphere of action, or because their fortunes are more promising abroad. True, Germany is apt to forget her children outside of her borders, until such time as she needs a patriotic contribution; not knowing what she has lost, she treats them as an English squire regards his poor relations, wondering at their pertinacity in inviting themselves to the family gatherings, when their best prospect is the seat at the lower end of the table. It is natural for us to view the matter in another light. We think of poor *Cordelia* thrust from her father's door because she could not heave her heart into her mouth, yet ready to give succor when the favored ones failed in their duty.

> "No blown ambition our arms incite,
> But love, dear love, and our aged father's right,
> Soon may we see and hear him!"

Hail, then, to the land of our sages, our poets, our composers! Hail to the great republic which has given us a kindly welcome, which has crushed rebellion, and reset the foundation-stone of liberty! Hail to the Ninth German Musical Festival! May it have a long and glorious line of successors for the honor of Germany and the good of America, shedding their refining influences on the spirit of the people, sustained by the favor of our worthiest citizens, and crowned with joy and gladness as this has been.

The address, of which the foregoing synopsis gives but a faint outline, was enthusiastically received and frequently interrupted by applause.

The crowds continued to gain in numbers. Superintendent KENNEDY, with his knobby cane: Inspector CARPENTER, bland and watchful; a gay and festive band of detectives, and the regular police force, under Capt. HARTT, managed, with little difficulty, to keep perfect order. Now and then, a pickpocket presumed to practice his little games, but he was nabbed and checked before he could pawn his booty. Pretty girls were not very numerous, but solid, retired, happy-faced girls were multitudinous. German families of every degree, from the Mayor to the commonest laborer, were there in full force. The best men among them, GUNTHER, STEINWAY, all the committee and their friends, had gay times in CHILDKNECHT'S private parlors, others thronged the dining-rooms, ran over upon the piazzas, overflowed the balconies, and drank up over enough to float the *Dunderberg*.

DANCING

was in order, or rather romping. The music was fair and the hopping fearful. Perspiration in streams dampened many a cheek and limped many a dress.

But what's the use. A crowd is a crowd; a pic-nic is nothing but a pic-nic; and this was an immense crowd at a monster pic-nic. There can be no description of such a scene as this in two nor ten columns, and we can't spare the room.

The rain clouds came up about 6 o'clock, and the rain drops came down at 8. The men were soaked outside as well as in; the women were drenched, and bedraggled, and decomposed, while the poor, tired, hungry little children, with whom the woods fairly swarmed, suffered agonies untold.

It would do our nervous pen good to describe the hubbub and confusion in the park, the long line of wet and dampish pilgrims to the avenues, the immense crowds by thousands waiting for the cars, the packed, jammed, steamed and boiled passengers homeward bound; but we forbear. The Festival is closed. Starting under auspices most favorable, it continued in sunshine, amid the intense satisfaction of the participants, and the unanimous commendations of the citizens at large, and although it has closed with its *finale* somewhat marred by the unkind action of the heavens, we have no doubt it will ever be remembered with pleasure by one and all who were concerned therein.

Meeting of Mexican Exiles at Cooper Institute.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy and respect for the exiles of the Mexican Republic now in this city. About one hundred persons were present.

The platform was decorated with the Mexican colors and the Stars and Stripes. The following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: Gen. Gonzales, Chief Justice of the Republic of Mexico; Lieut. Gonzales; Gen. Rivera; Gen. Ortega; Gov. Bar, of Mexico City; Gov. Haria, of Puebla; Pantater Revan, member of Congress; José Rivera, of Rio, member of Congress; C, Robert, Secretary of the State of Coahuila; T. Elomaga, Private Secretary of President Juarez; and G. Santanha.

The members of the United Service Society and of the Mexican Patriot Club also took seats on the platform.

Mr. JOSHUA LEAVITT presided, and stated the objects of the meeting. He said the sympathies of this country were with the republic, and denied that the Mexicans had not the power to govern themselves. He was followed by Señor ZARCOS, President of the Mexican Patriotic Club, Señor JOSE REVEIAZ, Señor JOACQUIN VILLALOBOS and Col. LAUROTINE, the substance of the address being that the republic had been shamefully defrauded by rebels and traitors, and that they would continue to fight until the imperial invader was driven from the soil.

Inquests by Coroner Collin.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Yesterday Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of PATRICK BURKE, who died from the effects of injuries received by having one of his feet crushed by a Hudson River Railroad car. On Monday last BURKE attempted to leap from a train as it was passing Fortieth-street, in Eleventh-avenue, and in doing so fell on the track, receiving mortal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL WAREHOUSE ACCIDENT.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of ARTHUR PERCIVAL, who was crushed by a steam elevator in the Campbell Warehouse, at No. 15 Whitehall-street. The deceased and two other men had stepped on the elevator to ride up to the fourth floor. On stepping off the platform, PERCIVAL'S shoulder was caught between the elevator and a beam, crushing him so badly that he died from his injuries.

WIFE-MURDER.

Yesterday information reached the Coroner's office that Mrs. FANNIE MILLER, whose throat was cut at her residence, No. 213 Canal-street, on the night of the 30th of May, by a razor in the hands of her husband, had died. About a week since, Mrs. MILLER entered a formal complaint against her husband, and Justice HOGAN committed him to await the result of her injuries. Coroner COLLIN will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold....s3	141⅞	200	Cumb. Coal........	40
20,000	do..............	143	300	do..........s30	40
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	93⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....	62¼
100	do..............	93⅜	500	do........	62⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. P..s3	59	200	Reading R.........	99¼
400	Erie Railway........	81⅛	400	Chic. & R. I........	105½
100	do..........b15	81¼	100	Ill. Central R........	127⅞
400	Chi. & N. W........	26½			

Market dull but steady. Gold closed at 142¾.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD TO INVEST IN.—If, as the old adage declares, "Health is the Greatest of Earthly Blessings," then every effort to preserve it pays well.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

have been of great service in making people healthy, and keeping them so. They should be found in every household.

They give tone to the stomach, vigor to the body, and move dark doubts and unhappy feelings from the mind. They relieve pain and fortify the whole system against the attacks of disease.

There is nothing better to take "for the stomach's sake" than the PLANTATION BITTERS.

They cure Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Indigestion, Drowsiness, Headache, Pain in the Side, Liver Complaint, and Rheumatic Pains, with magical power.

A good effect is felt at once upon making the first trial. No change of diet is necessary. Eat the best you can get, and all you want. Follow our directions and you will soon feel

WELL, STRONG, AND HEARTY.

[Advertisement]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS, $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	July 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Europa	July 21	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	July 22	New-York	South'ton.
Glasgow	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Helvetia	July 11	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	July 12	Northampton	New-York.
Virginia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Peruvian	July 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	July 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Eagle	July 20	New-York	Havana.
Fung Shuey	July 22	New-York	New-Orleans.
Montezuma	July 22	New-York	Kingston, Ja.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Havre, per steamer *Europa*, close to-morrow at 11:30 A. M.; via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Saxonia*, on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; via Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, at the same hour.

Mails for Havana, per steamer *Eagle*, to-day at 2 P. M.; for California, per steamer *Ericsson*, at 11 A. M. same day.

Mails for Kingston, Ja., per steamer *Montezuma*, close on Saturday, at 1 P. M.; for New-Orleans, per steamer *Fung Shuey*, same day, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star for New-Orleans.—James P. Stephens, C. H. Zimmermann, Mrs. P. Zimmermann, F. Sanfield, W. P. Converse, wife, two children and servant, C. Stebbins, W. B. Wingrave, J. Newman, B. L. Brittan, P. Doddridge, M. Bustumante, John H. Elliott, George Rapilge, Mrs. James L. Armstrong, Surgeon J. O. D. Creagh, Benjamin Dryfers, Lieut. R. M. Backus, John O'Rourke, Lieut. G. W. Phillips, P. H. Morgan, Capt. T. F. Porter, E. Smith, Lewis Uhlmann, Taylor G. Anche, Lieut. Patrick Lynch, Lieut. T. C. Barden, Moses Cohn, Isaac Duffus, Thomas Doyle, Charles Sherman, John Sherman and family, William Shelton, J. Keen, John Jenkins, Henry Aymer, Edward Lineman, wife and three children, John B. Adams, Henry Adams, Samuel Rudder.

In steamship Republic, for New-Orleans.—Le Baron Drury, J. M. Jones, R. F. Dunn, Mrs. R. F. Dunn, Miss A. Dunn, Miss D. Dunn, Mrs. B. Griffin, B. L Phillips, Jos. Ehlbert, Wm. O'Donnell, Mrs. M. Rowland and child, Lobald Seri, Chas. Delpit, Chas. Ehlers, M. M. Harres, Chas. Vincent, A. Ames, P. Cohen, J. Isaacson, V. Levi, S. Jacobs, P. L. Richards, M. S. Sachs, P. Romer, M. C. Hahn, L. S. Rickers, Miss L. Hahn, C. H. Poghe, Mrs. C. Lewis and child, Jas. Chasm, Miss L. M. Norton, and others in second cabin.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nevada, from Savannah—Mrs. A. Stein, Mrs. Wiegand, Mrs. James King, Mrs. J. McIntyre and 3 children, Mrs. D. E. Jones, J. M. Crofut, wife and child, E. C. Drew, H. G. Wolfe, B. Mancing, W. R. Nelson, A. V. La Roche, T. B. Stanbury, W. T. Smith, F. H. Gardner, J. C. Bruyn, D. Bruyn, N. B. Brown and wife, M. Nathan, A. W. Waldron, F. Law, P. Sanger, M. Dupue, B. W. Hadley, wife and 3 children, Mrs. B. Mallon, Miss E. A. Cleveland, Miss Fanny Fallegant, Dr. J. Harring, Rev. D. M. Gilbert, E. B. Dupree, J. W. McIntyre, J. McMahon, M. B. Miller, J. Treanor, P. Buchan, F. S. Ferrell, C. C. Sawyer, Dr. M. Fischera, James Hogg, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—Neives Vega de Ilmayro and daughter, Federico Casanas, F. Govantes, Juan Chartrand and daughter, Luis Bastian, Ynocencia Casomora and son, Manuel Lopez and son, Jose A. Balmaya, Rafael Misade Pilcana, Mrs. A. T. Pomroy, Anna Luturbura, Juan Valdes Fernandez, Jose Amat, Roman Mattrana y Zorrilla, Manuel Rigueinie, Jose G. Gomez, Joaquin G. Estefan, Adeleda Lozada, 2 children and servant, F. de Castillo and wife, Jose Pedemonte, L. Claudro Tovar, Count de Duany, wife, 3 children and 3 servants, Fernando Linaz, Miss Wheaton, Francisca Rafael, Juan Jose Rafael, Capt. Stitt, W. H. Atritt, J. Gresa, Pedro Travola, Victorio Garcia and 2 sons, Jose Travesis, Roger Homer.

In ship Hudson, from London and Isle of Wight—Mrs. Foster, of New-York; Miss E. E. Acret, of London; C. B. Grannis, of Newark, N. J.; Dr. Kelley, of New-York; W. Olmheim, of Frankfort; A. M. Beaund, Miss A. Honlihan, of London; Miss M. A. Wood, of New-York; C. W. Burnard and lady, of Germany; W. Wyett, J. Wyett, of New-York; W. Farrance, W. Speller, F. Parsons, F. Hammond, W. Johnson, M. W. Balfe, lady and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 45 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 2 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 58 | Gov. Island. 6 47 | Hell Gate... 8 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Jersey Blue, Arey, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Republic, Dollard, New-Orleans, W. H. Robson & Co.; Morning Star, Nelson, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Starlight, Pedrick, Charleston, A. Leary; Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer E. C. Knight, Mason, Georgetown, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships W. Frothingham, Burley, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken; Monarch of the Sea, Kirkaldy, Liverpool, B. J. H. Trask; City of New-York, Warren, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks E. F. Herriman, Griffin, Mobile, Walsh & Carver; Rachel, Mitchell, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Arran Isle, (Br.,) Hodgson, Rochelle, J. C. McArthur; Claudia, (Russ.,) Dirise, Brest, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sheffield, (Br.,) Taylor, Valparaiso and Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Hunter, Lee, Cow Bay, Thompson & Hunter.

Brigs J. B. Elliott, (Br.,) Murphy, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; S. B. Crosby, Crosby, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Sarah Mills, Tuttle, New-Haven, I. B. Gager; Paran, Clark, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Siak, Ingalls, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Keokuk, Small, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Mary, Sawyer, Salem, Simpson & Clapp; Yorktown, Wogloin, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby & Co.; El Dorado, Young, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mary Harris, (Br.,) Dennis, Nassau, F. T. Montell & Barto; Gen. Knox, Ford, Cow Bay, Yates & Porterfield; Maxon Rogers, Watts, Baltimore, M. Bedell.

Sloops Globe, Duck, Middletown, H. S. Rackett & Son; Aurora, Carpenter, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah July 15, with mails and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson. 17th inst., 25 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamers Star of the Union and America, bound S.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana July 15, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Left steamship Liberty, arr. same day.

Steamship Gen. Custer, Rose, Hilton Head, S. C., 4 ds., with the 157th New-York Vols., Major Place commanding, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Wm. P. Clyde, Moore, Hilton Head 4 ds., with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Eugene, (Hamb.,) Cahubley, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 365 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had one birth and one death on the passage.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight June 3, with mdse. and 423 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Port Spain, Trinidad, July 1, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Fannie, Partridge, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Bark International, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa July 1, with sugar, etc., to Theo. Foulkes.

Bark Ibis, Hatch, Palermo 61 ds., with fruit to Tupper & Beattie. May 21, Jos. Pratt, cook, died.

Bark Kathleen, (of Montreal,) Locke, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Prindesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix 13 ds., with rum and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Bark Eliza & Maria, (of Jersey,) Pallot, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Brig Esquimaux, (of Halifax,) McLeck, Gonaives 14 ds., with logwood, etc., to McColl & Frith.

Brig Henrietta Grieve, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Bartlett, Lingan, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to master. 6th inst., lat. 40 34, lon. 67 36, in a fresh breeze from W. S. W., carried away foremast and maintopgallantmast, with all attached. 18th, lon. 72 30, was taken in tow by pilot-boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11, and towed to this city.

Brig Henry Laurens, Squires, Great Harbor, Bahamas 14 ds., with cotton, lignum vitæ, etc., to American & British West India Co.

Brig Solferino, (Br.,) Higgins, Areceibo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Everit.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Boston,) Brown, Mayaguez, P. R. 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Hermes, (Venez.,) Yochmus, Laguayra 20 ds., with cotton and coffee to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Tubal Cain, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Pinkham, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Dolphin, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Davis, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Executive, (of Bangor,) Gorham, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to N. O. Pillsbury.

Brig Othello, (of Greenock,) McLean, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff. 11th inst., of Sydney, spoke brig Chief, from Lingan for New-York.

Brig Aurora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Cashon, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Tomas Terry, for New-York.

Brig Chloris, (Russ.,) Rain, Rio Janeiro March 29, via Falmouth, Eng., June 10, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Turks Island,) Doherty, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Willson & Cammann. Left no Am. vessels. The schr. Hains, of and for Boston, sld. July 2.

Brig La Creole, Campbell, of and from Curacoa 16 ds., with mdse. to Dovale & Co.

Schr. Supero, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Strum, Ponce, P. R., July 4, with sugar and molasses to Smith & Post.

Schr. Milton, (of Harwich,) Raymond, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Americus, Digard, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., with ordnance to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Norfork 4 ds., with oats to B. Ebbott.

Schr. Ozell, Cathcart, Para 25 ds., with rubber nuts, etc., to Phelps & Co.

Schr. Helen, Carroll, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Wm. S. Brown.

SAILED—Steamers City of Cork, Morning Star.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., with rain.

Below.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, from Matanzas.

Brig Uncas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 19—Arr. U. S. steamer Tahoma, from Hampton Roads; barks M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; Western Sea, from St. Jago; Windward, from New-York; brigs T. Haviland, from Montevideo; Tiger, from Malaga; Neponset, from Cienfuegos; J. Baker, from New-Orleans; Trenton, from Georgetown; Reporter, do.; Hisam A. Biff, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. brig Isadora, from Trinidad.

Spoken, &c.

Glad Tidings—ship, from Boston for New-Orleans, 17 ds. out, July 10, lat. 28 35, lon. 71.

Mary & Louisa—bark, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, July 8, lat. 28, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., July 5, bark Sacramento, for Naguabo, P. R., to load for New-York; brig George Harris, for Areceibo, to finish ldg. for New-York; schrs. Constitution, Strout, dischg.; Coret, Elliott, for New-York, loading.

At Matanzas, July 8, barks Atanta, for New-Orleans 9th; Esther, Prince, for Falmouth, ldg.; schr. Willie, for Baltimore, do.

At Baracoa, July 5, schrs. Sarah Maria, wtg.; Phebe, for New-York in 3 days.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, July 1, schr. Henry Nutt, of Philadelphia, to sail same day for Curacoa, (supposed.)

At Curacoa, July 1, yacht Ella Francis, hence, for sale.

[PER AFRICA, AT HALIFAX.]

Arr. from New-York, Angostura and Reinhardt, at Helvoet; Robert Leonard, at Bordeaux; H. Adelstein, at Genoa; Prince Albert, at Cuxhaven; June 29, Tantamar and Bounding Billow, at Malaga; 26th, Clara Louisa, at Seville; July 4, Atlanta, at Bremerhaven; Wm. Wilson and Wm. Wallace, at Londonderry; Donau, at Cuxhaven.

Arr. from Boston, April 30, Memnon, at Batavia; July 7, Vereingen, at Deal.

Arr. from Bath, May 21, Penang, at Woosung.

Arr. from San Francisco, May 7, Acapulco, at Woosung; 19th, Albert Oswald, at Hong Kong.

Sld. for New-York, May 6, Eva; 11th, Abbottsford; 12th, Veritas; 16th, Ocean Gem, from Woosung; 24th, Sea Ranger, from Singapore; 22d, Recife, from Hong Kong; July 6, Good Hopr, from Shields; Columbus, from Liverpool.

Sld. for San Francisco, May 20, Constantia, from Hong Kong; July 6, Annie Mary, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Nonpareil, aground in the Yang Tse Keang, has got off, and arrived at Shanghai.

HOURS AT HOME.

FOR AUGUST---NOW READY.

For Table of Contents, see fifth page of this morning's TIMES.

AM. NEWS CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

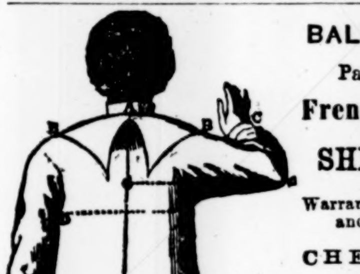
THE NEW ERA

in the retail shirt and men's furnishing trade. The usual retailer's profit given to the buyer.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,

Manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., offer to the consumer direct, at their new RETAIL DEPARTMENT, NO. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, near the Museum, their celebrated "Sea Island" white shirts at $3 each. These elegant shirts are made of fine "soft finish" muslin, with very fine linen bosoms and cuffs, expressly for first-class city custom trade—our lowest wholesale price for them to dealers is $35. They are sold regularly on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50, never less than $4 each. We now offer them to the public, direct from our factory, at $3, and warrant them first-class $4 shirts in every particular; superior $3 shirts at $2 25; gent's fine linen 4-ply collars at $2 00 per doz.; first-class paper collars, $1 50 a hundred; "molded" collars, 30 cents per box; full lines of socks, suspenders, under-garments, &c., &c. Advertisements, as a general rule, we admit, are overdrawn. It will pay largely to answer this.

Terminus of the various city railroad lines.



BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New-York.

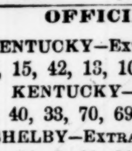
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO THE LADIES

Use PERRY'S Moth & Freckle Lotion, which is prompt, infallible & harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St., New York, Sold by all Druggists. Price $2 a bottle. Send for Circular



ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.
Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 439, July 19, 1865.

60, 15, 42, 13, 10, 48, 41, 4, 47, 64, 12, 28.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 440, July 19, 1865.

23, 40, 33, 70, 69, 11, 63, 44, 67, 74, 16, 62.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 339, July 19, 1865.

59, 51, 3, 11, 31, 39, 13, 69, 47, 38, 30, 6.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 340, July 19, 1865.

61, 64, 50, 23, 27, 67, 51, 54, 72, 59, 6, 63.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SOME FACTS AND COMPARISONS

IN REGARD TO THE

DIVIDENDS OF SURPLUS PREMIUMS, &C.,

IN THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.

Offices 144 and 146 Broadway, cor. of Liberty-st.

CASH ASSETS, July 1, 1865	$13,500,000
Income for Current Year, all Cash	3,500,000
Paid Claims by Death, including Dividend Additions	6,000,000

To the Agents and Policy-holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York:

Various published statements have, as you are aware, been recently put forward by the officers and agents of prominent Note Companies, each claiming advantages in the way of dividends over all others, and especially over this Company.

In order that these statements may be met and refuted by undeniable facts and figures, the following Tables and Explanations have been prepared. A careful perusal of these figures will, it is believed, convince any unprejudiced person of the superior advantages afforded to the Policy-holders of "THE MUTUAL LIFE;" not only by reason of SMALLER PREMIUMS and LARGER DIVIDENDS, but also from the fact that these dividends are available sooner than in any other Company, either to increase the insurance or to diminish the premium.

These tables illustrate the actual practice of the three largest companies in the United States—"THE MUTUAL LIFE," on the cash plan; and "THE MUTUAL BENEFIT" and "CONNECTICUT MUTUAL," on the credit, or note plan. Examples are not given of the other note companies, for the reason that none of them have been so successful or have declared such large dividends as the two under consideration. For instance, a well-known New-York Company PAID LAST YEAR Dividends that had been STANDING DECLARED for the LAST FIFTEEN YEARS. (See last Report of the New-York Life Insurance Company.)

DIVIDENDS AND ACTUAL CASH REQUIRED ON AN ORDINARY LIFE POLICY FOR $10,000, ISSUED AT THE AGE OF THIRTY-FIVE.

Beginning of	"Mutual Life" Annual Prem., $268 70.		"Connecticut Mutual," or "Mutual Benefit." Annual Premium, $275.			
				ACTUAL CASH REQUIRED.		
	Over-payments of dividends used as cash in payment of premiums.	Actual Cash required	Dividends of fifty per cent. to pay premiums or to cancel notes.	Premiums paid in cash.	Premiums half cash and half note, fractions of $1 payable in cash.	Outstanding notes.
First year	......	$268 70	......	$275 00	$138 00	$137 00
Second year	$102 79	165 91	......	275 00	146 22	274 00
Third year	103 25	165 45	......	275 00	154 44	411 00
Fourth year	108 32	160 38	......	275 00	162 68	548 00
Fifth year	112 50	156 20	$137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Sixth year	116 27	152 43	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Seventh year	118 41	150 29	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Eighth year	124 24	144 46	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Ninth year	129 24	139 46	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Tenth year	134 33	134 37	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Eleventh year	139 57	129 13	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Twelfth year	146 77	121 93	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Thirteenth year	152 40	116 30	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Fourteenth year	162 92	105 78	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Fifteenth year	172 83	95 87	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Sixteenth year	181 47	87 23	137 50	137 50	170 88	548 00
Seventeenth year	190 07	78 63	137 50	137 50	170 88 82 20*	548 00
Totals	$2,196 38	$2,372 52	$1,787 50	$2,887 50	$2,904 96	

* Interest until maturity on four outstanding notes. This interest is deducted, in case of death, from the amount of the policy.

☞ Dividends in "THE MUTUAL LIFE" are available hereafter ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE ON WHICH THE POLICY IS ISSUED, AS SHOWN IN THE EXAMPLES, OR SOONER THAN IN ANY OTHER AMERICAN COMPANY, while policy-holders in "THE MUTUAL BENEFIT" or "CONNECTICUT MUTUAL" must, according to their own showing, WAIT FOUR YEARS, or until the FIFTH PREMIUM BECOMES DUE, before any advantage can be derived from dividends. It should be noted, also, that a dividend of forty per cent., payable at the end of ONE year, is just equivalent to a dividend of fifty per cent., payable at the end of FOUR years—to say nothing of the increased danger of forfeiture.

The following table, showing the comparative Dividends and Cash required on "Ten-year" policies in the three companies, illustrates in a still more striking manner the superior advantages offered by "THE MUTUAL LIFE," particularly on this class of policies:

DIVIDENDS AND ACTUAL CASH REQUIRED ON "TEN-YEAR" POLICIES FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, ISSUED AT THE AGE OF THIRTY-FIVE.

Beginning of	"MUTUAL LIFE," Ann. Prem., $516 21.		"MUTUAL BENEFIT," Ann. Prem., $578 20.		"CONNECTICUT MUTUAL," Annual Premium, $576 50.		
	Over payments of dividends to be used in part payment of premiums.	Actual cash required.	Dividends fifty per cent. on ordinary life rate.	Actual cash required. Premiums payable in cash.	Dividends fifty per cent on premiums actually paid.	Actual cash required. Prem. half cash and half note, fract'ns of $1 payable in cash.	Notes outstanding.
First year	......	$516 21	......	$578 20	......	$288 50	$288
Second year	$135 01	381 20	......	578 20	......	305 78	576
Third year	143 76	372 45	......	578 20	......	323 06	864
Fourth year	153 43	362 78	......	578 20	......	340 34	1,152
Fifth year	165 36	350 85	$137 50	440 70	$288 25	357 62	1,152
Sixth year	176 59	339 62	137 50	440 70	288 25	357 62	1,152
Seventh year	186 75	329 46	137 50	440 70	288 25	357 62	1,152
Eighth year	200 64	315 57	137 50	440 70	288 25	357 62	1,152
Ninth year	213 76	302 45	137 50	440 70	288 25	357 62	1,152
Tenth year	227 77	288 44	137 50	440 70	288 25	357 62	1,152
Eleventh year	242 25	......	137 50	......	288 25	69 12	864
Twelfth year	145 48	......	137 50	......	288 25	51 84	576
Thirteenth year	148 49	......	137 50	......	288 25	34 56	288
Fourteenth year	156 48	......	137 50	......	288 25	17 28	....
Fifteenth year	162 67	......	137 50	......	......	......	....
Sixteenth year	168 51	......	137 50	......	......	......	....
Total	$2,626 95	$3,559 03	$1,650 00	$4,957 00	$2,882 50	$3,576 20	
Deduct cash income from dividends after premiums have ceased		1,023 88		825 00		Nothing.	
Net cash outlay (16 years)		$2,535 15		$4,132 00		$3,576 20	

* The ten years having expired, the policy becomes paid up in full, and the dividends in "The Mutual Life" and "The Mutual Benefit" will continue, as an absolute cash income during the remainder of life. In the former company, these dividends are constantly increasing, while in the latter they will continue on the life rate only, as shown in the table. Notes not to exceed one-third of the premium on the "Ten-Year" plan are taken by "The Mutual Benefit," but as the results *are even less favorable*, examples are not here given. Cash payments are required for fourteen years in "The Connecticut Mutual," as shown above, while the dividends on the "Ten-Year" rate in that company not only cease at the end of that time, but are CONDITIONAL *on the payment of these premiums for the full ten years.* If from death, pecuniary embarrassment, or any other cause, these payments are discontinued before the end of ten years, then the dividends in "The Connecticut Mutual" will be upon the life rate only. Moreover, a person desiring to change his policy in that company into one non-forfeitable, and paid up for a proportionate amount, must FIRST PAY HIS NOTES IN CASH, otherwise all previous payments will be forfeited to the company.

From the foregoing tables, we find that the actual cash required for a given amount of insurance (especially on Ten-year and Endowment policies) is less in "THE MUTUAL LIFE" than that required by "THE MUTUAL BENEFIT" or "CONNECTICUT MUTUAL," and, consequently, far less than that required by any other company in the country. We also find that the actual cash required by a credit company, when premiums are paid by giving notes, SOON BECOMES GREATER THAN WHEN THE PREMIUMS ARE PAID ALL CASH, thus proving the delusive character of the note system.

The figures given in the foregoing tables for "THE MUTUAL LIFE" show the exact dividends which would be made by that company, *under the conditions assumed,* (see letter in Wall-street *Underwriter,* for June, 1865.) Any variation from these conditions will, of course, affect the results, but it may be stated that these amounts are less than those given to similar policies of the last dividend of this company, and less, too, than, in all probability, will be given at the distribution of surplus at the close of the present year. Nor is the age of 35 peculiarly favorable—it is a fair average age. The over-payments on ALL policies are determined, and may be applied, in precisely the same manner.

The dividends of "THE MUTUAL LIFE," are simply the RESTITUTION OF SURPLUS PREMIUMS to policy-holders, in the proportions overpaid by each.

Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in a letter commendatory of this new plan of dividing surplus, July 11, 1862, says: "This method of applying its own experience, is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the LEADING LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION of this continent also the MODEL ONE OF THE WORLD."

Prof. WRIGHT also states: Since a Mutual Life Insurance Company is as solemnly bound to maintain equity as solvency, it appears to us that there can be no possible justification of a uniform per centage of dividend to the two classes of policies above specified. Other insuperable objections to these uniform percentage dividends have been dwelt on in former reports. They amount to this, that money which belongs to old members is put into the pockets of new comers. This process of sacrificing the interests of the old members to the new ones, to which the officers and agents of some of the oldest companies seem to adhere with a good deal of tenacity, we think would be set aside by any court of equity, and the question would soon get there, if the older members should come to understand their interests."—*Mass. Insurance Commissioners' Report, Jan. 1865.*

The distribution of surplus premiums will hereafter be MADE ANNUALLY, commencing February 1, 1866, and MAY BE USED AS CASH IN PAYMENT OF THE PREMIUMS, OR TO PURCHASE ADDITIONAL INSURANCE, PAYABLE WITH THE POLICY. In the latter case, the distribution of surplus on a policy of $10,000 [illegible] only on the [illegible] the foregoing examples, [illegible] over $16,000, instead of $10,000 only.

While the option is thus given to policy holders of receiving their dividends in cash, or in the form of additional insurance, (non-forfeitable,) [illegible] recommended, [illegible] the RESERVOIR OF SURPLUS, from which to draw [illegible] liest years of [illegible] all future premiums [illegible] CORRESPONDING AMOUNT ONLY of additions.

Finally, the premiums charged by "THE MUTUAL LIFE," on [illegible] are less than [illegible] The FIRST PAYMENT IS ALWAYS THE LARGEST IN "THE MUTUAL LIFE," [illegible] may be continued [illegible] ARE ENTIRELY CANCELED.

Persons desiring insurance are invited to examine the system of "THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK," where ALL PREMIUMS PAID MAY BE MADE NON-FORFEITABLE, inasmuch as the company will always give [illegible] in the form of a paid-up policy.

Besides ordinary and "Ten-year" Life-Policies, as in above examples, the Company issue Endowment, Assurance and Survivorship Annuity Policies [illegible].

The company will issue Policies on a single life to the extent of $20,000, but only in cases where the physical condition and family history of the applicant are [illegible].

The last Dividend (1863) [illegible] the same space of time by any other Life Insurance Company.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretaries, { ISAAC ABBATT. / THEO. W. MORRIS. } Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS. Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiners, { MINTURN POST, M. D. / ISAAC L. KIPP, M. D. }

JAMES A. RHODES,

NO. 5 WALL-STREET,

General Agent for New-York and vicinity, to whom applications for Policies and Local and Traveling Agencies may be addressed.